

## U.S.: Soviets use chemicals to spy

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States on Wednesday accused Moscow of using chemicals that might cause cancer to track the movements of U.S. diplomats in the Soviet capital. The State Department said in a statement that Washington had determined recently that the chemicals had been used for a number of years. "We have protested the practice in the strongest terms and demanded that it be terminated immediately," it said. The statement gave no indication of how the chemicals might have been used to track U.S. diplomats or how the alleged discovery came about. It said there was no immediate evidence that any embassy workers had suffered ill effects from the chemical but a special task force had been set up to investigate its long term implications. The statement said the chemical substances had been "applied indirectly to embassy personnel."



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

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Volume 10 Number 2952

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 22-23, 1985, DHUL HIJJEH 6-7, 1405

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### Rifai receives cable of support

AMMAN (Petra) — A number of Jordanian personalities have sent a cable to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai expressing support for his government's policies. In their cable the group said the government's policies are bound to enhance Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion, and help fulfil national aspirations. The signatories were Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er, Dr. Wajih Barakat, advocate Na'ilah Al Rashdan, Dr. Adawieh Al Alami, Dr. Carlos K. D'Amico, Dr. Faisal Kanaana, advocate Tala Al Omari and Mr. Anwar Mohammad.

### Arafat leaves

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat left Amman Wednesday for an undisclosed destination, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. The PLO chairman, who arrived here Tuesday from Baghdad, was seen off by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh and senior Jordanian and PLO officials.

### U.S. official arrives on visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Hilte Weinberg, the newly appointed minority staff director of the Europe and Middle East subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived here Wednesday on a familiarisation visit to the region.

### Qatari foreign minister dies

BAHRAIN (AP) — Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Suhaim bin Hamad Al Thani died Wednesday of a heart attack, the royal court announced in Doha. Sheikh Suhaim, brother of Qatar's emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, was 52, according to the Qatar News Agency. Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, led a stream of Arab foreign ministers and other high officials who arrived in Doha for the funeral and burial rituals.

### Iran denies role in attack on tanker

BRUSSELS (R) — Iran on Wednesday denied any involvement in the missile attack on the Belgian-registered oil tanker Naess Leopard off the coast of Qatar on Sunday. Reacting to a formal complaint lodged by the Belgian government to Tehran, the Iranian embassy issued a statement saying it "categorically denies the existence of any Iranian intervention in this case." Belgium said Tuesday it held Iran responsible for the attack and reserved the right to claim damages.

Iraq: Kharg raid will revitalise oil economy, page 2

### Gandhi may mediate in Sri Lanka talks

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has agreed to mediate between the Sri Lankan government and separatist guerrillas to bring them back to the negotiating table, a Tamil separatist leader said Wednesday.

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## Brutal Beirut battles hit awesome proportion

Over 15,000 shells pound residential districts, airport and outlying villages

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militiamen battered Beirut's residential districts and airport with artillery and rockets Wednesday, taking a fearsome toll of civilians who have become both sides' cannon fodder in a war of terror.

The beachfront airport was shelled twice, setting a Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 on fire and damaging a cargo plane. Officials said flight operations were suspended, with incoming flights diverted to Larnaca, Cyprus.

It was the third time the facility in Muslim-dominated south Beirut, a regular target for mostly Christian gunners, has been shelled in two days.

Officials said several rounds hit the eastern runway as employees sheltered in underground bunkers. No casualties were reported.

The airport has not closed down since July 1984.

Police said at least 16 civilians were killed and 101 wounded in day-long bombardments of the capital's mainly Christian western and predominantly Muslim eastern sectors for the third day.

That raised the known casualty toll in the last 10 days of savage sectarian shelling, eye-for-an-eye-car-bombing and close-quarter clashes on Beirut's dividing green line to at least 280 killed and 876 wounded.

A high-level source told Reuters

on Wednesday it was unlikely ministers would be able to attend a cabinet meeting on Thursday, the first scheduled since April 10, if the heavy shelling persisted.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami called the meeting to try to revive Christian-Muslim dialogue and break the new cycle of violence.

As shelling boomed over Beirut, Education Minister Selim Hoss and senior Muslim and Druze army officers telephoned Christian colleagues to arrange a ceasefire, officials sources said. But fighting later flared anew.

Radio stations warned people to stay indoors and the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia asked householders to allow their basements to be used as communal shelters.

Guns in the Shouf, the main stronghold of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) pounded east Beirut and the coastal highway north of the capital for several hours with rockets and 100-mm. cannon fire from Soviet-made T-34 battle tanks.

"Lebanese Forces" replied by hammering west and south Beirut

with 155-mm Howitzers and 120-mm mortars. Units of the Lebanese army loyal to the beleaguered President Amin Gemayel used U.S.-made M-48 tanks to hit PSP positions with 90-mm cannon fire.

Radio stations broadcast appeals to civilians to stay in their homes.

Beirut was almost a ghost town. There was an eerie feeling in the almost deserted streets as families sweltered in hunkers and basements, often without lights or air conditioning because of repeated power cuts.

Few shops opened. Banks, offices and schools were closed for the third day as the fighting escalated.

In the paranoid gripping Beirut after four car-bombings that killed nearly 100 people and wounded some 300 in the last week, PSP and Shi'ite Amal militiamen roamed the west side clearing the streets of autos.

"We're afraid of more car bombs," said a PSP squad leader who identified himself only as Walid. The 20-man militia squads ordered residents to put their cars in garages.

They broke into unclaimed autos to make sure there were no bombs, then shot out the tyres to (Continued on page 3)

Uprising in violence undermines Lebanese peace efforts; Abducted ICRC official freed, page 2

## Egypt detains suspect in killing of Israeli diplomat in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Police on Wednesday detained an Egyptian whose car is believed to have been used in Tuesday's killing of an Israeli diplomat, police sources said.

They named the man as Osama Ali and said he was being interrogated.

Albert Atraghji, 30, administrative attaché at the Israeli embassy, was killed while driving to work with his wife and a woman embassy secretary when three unidentified gunmen opened fire from another car in Cairo's Maadi district.

His death came at a time when officials in Egypt and Israel were talking of a thaw in bilateral relations, which have been strained since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

All's car was found abandoned in a Maadi side street.

Police said the gunmen apparently used another vehicle to escape.

Security was also tightened Wednesday at Oman's embassy in Cairo and at the Kuwaiti interests section of the Malaysian embassy following bomb calls, police sources said.

They said the two buildings were searched, but no explosives were found.

Oman, Somalia and Sudan were the only Arab countries to maintain diplomatic relations with Egypt after it became the first Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Relations between Egypt and Israel, which established diplomatic ties after signing the treaty, have been strained since Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak

withdrew his ambassador from Tel Aviv in protest at Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

A hitherto unknown group calling itself "Egypt's Revolution" claimed responsibility for the killing and said in a typewritten statement delivered to an international news agency it would continue attacks against Israelis.

Egyptian Tourism Minister Wagh Shindi arrived in Israel Wednesday for an official visit and said his government would spare no effort to find those responsible for the killing.

"The Egyptian people condemn the attack which was aimed at the efforts to bring peace to the Middle East," he said.

Egypt's senior diplomat in Tel

(Continued on page 3)

## Mass Filipino rally marks Aquino murder

MANILA (AP) — More than 35,000 people marched Wednesday through Manila in the biggest anti-government protests in a year, marking the second anniversary of the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Soldiers used water hoses to break up another demonstration by 5,000 in the central Philippine city of Cebu. Sixteen protesters and four soldiers were injured as demonstrators threw stones in retaliation, witnesses said.

Clouds of confetti poured from office windows as 15,000 people, braving heavy rains, clogged a major intersection in Manila's Makati financial district. Mr. Aquino's widow, Corason, wrapped in a raincoat, urged chanting, cheering protesters to say "goodbye" to President Ferdinand Marcos.

More than 20,000 people in a more militant, leftist protest confronted barbed wire barricades and anti-riot troops around Mr. Marcos' palace. They chanted "NPA is growing," in support of the communist New People's Army which has been fighting the government mostly in rural areas.

Protests also took place in several other cities, including General Santos, Naga, Legaspi, Dagupan, and Laoag. The government news agency reported a pro-government counter rally by

20,000 in Aog, which is the capital of Mr. Marcos' home province.

Mr. Aquino, who many thought might succeed Mr. Marcos, was shot in the back of the head Aug. 21, 1983 as he arrived from self-imposed exile in the United States. Three generals, 22 other soldiers and one civilian are on trial for the killing which the army blames on communists.

"We have been asking Marcos to resign but he doesn't bear us. Perhaps we should just say 'goodbye'," Mrs. Aquino told the Makati financial district crowd, which ranged from businessmen and socialists to office workers and peasants in rubber slippers.

Thousands stood under a heavy downpour, ribbing people who used umbrellas, which the opposition considers a symbol of first lady Imelda Marcos.

Opposition leader Salvador H. Laurel waved a sheaf of papers he said was evidence of property the Marcoses and their "cronies" have accumulated abroad.

"We'll never rest until those who are guilty of Aquino's murder are punished," said Mr. Laurel.

Yellow banners showing Mr. Aquino's face dominated the financial district crowd. Red banners against the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" prevailed at the downtown rally.



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday discusses with Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos (2nd from left) Middle East developments and Palestinian problem (Petra photo)

## King, Luxembourg foreign minister discuss peace efforts

Poos voices support for Jordan-PLO accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday discussed with Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos Middle East developments and joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves in the Arab and international arena for a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem.

King Hussein stressed the importance of the role the European Community (EC) could play in efforts for peace in the Middle East and reviewed with Mr. Poos relations between the Arab World and the EC, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Luxembourg is the current president of the 10-nation EC.

The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Jordanian Ambassador to Luxembourg and the EC Hassan Abu Nime.

Earlier on Wednesday, Mr. Poos, who arrived here Tuesday on a two-day visit, voiced his country's support for the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and appreciation for the efforts launched by King Hussein for Mideast peace.

In a meeting held at the Foreign Ministry with Mr. Masri, the Luxembourg minister described the Jordan-PLO agreement as a significant move towards achieving peace in the region.

During the meeting, Mr. Masri briefed Mr. Poos on the Jordan-PLO agreement and said the accord sought an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to work out an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Mr. Masri also explained Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war and Mr. Poos said Luxembourg shared Jordan's view that the conflict should be brought to an immediate end, Petra said.

The two ministers also discussed Jordan's relations with EC member states and Jordanian-Luxembourg bilateral ties, it said.

Following the meeting with Mr. Masri, Mr. Poos and his aides met with Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and reviewed Luxembourg's economic and trade relations with Jordan. Mr. Poos voiced his country's willingness to promote these relations and backed Jordan's efforts to expand contacts with all EC member states.

He said Luxembourg supports Jordan's request for more aid to help it carry out development projects.

Dr. Nsour pointed to the fact

that Jordan and the EC signed two financial protocols in 1977 and an agreement to grant 103 million special drawing rights to Jordan between 1977 and 1986. This sum has been supplied to Jordan in the form of grants and soft loans to help it finance projects in education, manpower training, technology, industry, energy and agriculture, the minister said.

All these funds have been used in their proper fields and provided for in the agreement and the protocols, Dr. Nsour told Mr. Poos.

The minister paid tribute to the EC for its assistance to Jordan and said Jordan would welcome more assistance under a second protocol due to be signed in the second half of 1986.

Dr. Nsour also spoke about Jordan's balance of trade with the EC, which is in favour of the latter and should be adjusted through increasing Jordanian exports to European countries, and through implementing joint ventures, with European investors starting businesses in Jordan.

Jordan's balance of trade with Luxembourg is also in favour of the latter, the minister said and added that this can only be rectified through more Jordanian exports, specially fertilisers, to Luxembourg.

On documents, claim ownership and sell the property without the knowledge of the owners to companies for enormous sums," party secretary Dedi Zucker said at a news conference.

Tales of land scams periodically have hit the Israeli media since former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the right-wing Likud launched a massive settlement drive in the West Bank in 1977.

In an unpublished section of his 1983 annual report, state comptroller Yizhak Tunik said as much as 12,500 acres in the West Bank may have been acquired illegally, Israel Radio reported.

But the scandal only came to light two weeks ago when two land dealers on trial for fraud claimed that senior government officials

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## Israeli party gathers evidence on land scams

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli police are investigating charges that hundreds of Palestinians have been defrauded of property in the occupied West Bank by Israelis seeking land for Jewish settlements.

Allegations that members of parliament and former government officials may be involved have elevated the affair to a national scandal that has preempted front pages in the Israeli press for weeks.

On Wednesday, the Citizens' Rights Movement, a small party in the Knesset (parliament), said it had gathered evidence that the dozens of signatures of West Bank land owners had been forged on sale contracts.

"In all the cases 'straw men' are involved, that is, people who present themselves as owners of land, forge their signatures or pictures

on documents, claim ownership and sell the property without the knowledge of the owners to companies for enormous sums," party secretary Dedi Zucker said at a news conference.

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## Crockett: Murphy mission cannot be seen as failure

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — U.S. Congressman George Crockett on Wednesday refuted accusations that the recent visit of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to the Middle East was a failure by saying that the American envoy's mission in the region was to seek Israeli acceptance of five Palestinian delegates as members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for preliminary talks with Washington.

"I cannot characterise Mr. Murphy's visit as a failure just because he did not meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," Mr. Crockett (Democrat, Detroit) said. "The primary aim of his visit was not such a meeting but Israel's acceptance of five Palestinian delegates as members of the joint delegation," he said.

Mr. Crockett, who concludes a week-long visit to Jordan on Thursday, did not reveal the name of the proposed Palestinian delegates or whether Mr. Murphy managed to secure the sought-for Israeli approval.

Mr. Murphy left the Middle East on Monday after a six-day visit during which he held talks with Jordanian, Israeli and Egyptian leaders on the planned U.S. meeting with a joint delegation. His arrival in Amman on Aug. 13 had raised speculations that such a meeting was imminent, but it did not take place.

In a departure statement on Monday he said he would report to President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on the outcome of his talks in the region and reiterated U.S. willingness to go ahead with the planned meeting if it would "contribute towards" the peace process.

Mr. Crockett, who met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Tuesday, said the Palestinian leader told him that he was disappointed with the Murphy visit. The U.S. Congressman said Mr. Arafat told him that the PLO still thinks that there should be direct contacts between the U.S. administration and the organisation or "accepted Palestinian representatives" prior to launching full-fledged peace efforts.

Mr. Crockett said he strongly supported Jordanian-Palestinian calls for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all members involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said Syria and the Soviet Union are two vital elements which have major roles in any effort for Middle East peace and no effort could succeed without their participation.

Any agreement resulting from "direct talks among the U.S., Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are doomed to fail just like the 1983 U.S.-sponsored Israeli-Lebanon accord," he said.

However, he said, the proposal for an international conference on the Middle East could not meet with any success as long as the U.S. was maintaining its "basic antagonism towards the Soviet Union."

Mr. Crockett said Mr. Arafat believes that any bilateral peace agreement in the area will be weak because "Middle East problems should require a comprehensive solution since they do not only relate to Palestinians living in the

(Continued on page 3)

## Slain Sikh leader cremated; Gandhi vows to fight terrorism

LONGOWAL VILLAGE, India (AP) — The bullet-riddled body of Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal was cremated Wednesday in his native village as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi vowed to fight terrorism "with all our strength."

The body of the 57-year-old pacifist preacher was consigned to a funeral pyre after thousands of bereaved Sikhs, weeping and shouting slogans, marched 20 kilometres in a procession from Sangur to this dusty village. Mr. Longowal was gunned down Tuesday by terrorists, identified as Sikhs, as he addressed a religious gathering.

"Longowal for ever, down with terrorism," shouted the mourners, paying last tribute to the moderate leader's fragile treaty with the federal government that had been designed to bring peace to Punjab state.

His body, wreathed in roses and marigolds, arrived in this backward village of 9,000 people atop of a car in a motorcade of 200 vehicles. A Sikh high priest Kirpal Singh from the Golden Temple prayed over the white-bearded, blue turbaned moderate.

The cremation took place shortly after Mr. Gandhi, who signed the agreement with Mr. Longowal on July 24 on ending Punjab's crisis, told parliament that India would not yield to terrorism.

"We will fight terrorism with all our strength," the prime minister said before the parliament adjourned to mourn Mr. Longowal's assassination.

Most shops, businesses, markets and schools throughout Punjab were shut down Wednesday in a statewide strike called by Mr.

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CEROLL  
Budapest

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## Jordan, Iraq review economic cooperation, joint projects

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan Wednesday underlined the importance of expanding Jordanian-Iraqi economic cooperation and said the establishment of the joint Iraqi-Jordanian Industrial Company should serve as a nucleus for such cooperation. This company, he said, should also act as a means for further bolstering inter-Arab cooperation in industrial and economic fields.

Speaking at a meeting, called to discuss the joint company and its programmes, Mr. Ramadan said that this company will help boost Arab relations and will hopefully be as successful as the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher who earlier held a separate meeting with Mr. Ramadan to discuss affairs connected with bilateral cooperation. Several other Jordanian and Iraqi officials attended the enlarged meeting.

## Crown Prince tours Mafrag district

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan spent Wednesday on an inspection tour of villages and population settlements in the north eastern parts of Mafrag district.

During the tour, Prince Hassan met with the local inhabitants, mostly bedouins, and heard their needs and demands.

Prince Hassan spoke of the need for conducting a detailed survey to define the bedouins' needs for educational and health services.

Prince Hassan said the government will provide lodging for employees in the Badia district, specially for teachers.

Prince Hassan also spoke of the need for linking the Badia region with the main Amman-Baghdad Highway and told his audience that the Ministry of Agriculture will carry out an experimental project at Sabha district in the near future. He said a number of cabinet ministers will visit the Badia region in the north to discuss projects to be carried out there within the national five-year plan. He said that His Majesty King Hussein is keen on developing the Badia region and providing all types of services to its inhabitants.

## First Arab youth camp ends; participants send cables of thanks to King, Prince Hassan

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long youth camp ended in Jordan Wednesday with the 100 participants calling on all Arab countries to adopt the idea of organising similar gatherings and praising the achievements and the objectives of Forum Humanum, which organised the camp.

Bank Mr. Judah said. He underlined the importance for Jordan of gathering the participants in historic places like Mu'ta, where the camp was held, to highlight the historical significance of Arab history and he urged all youth to support efforts to confront the common Zionist danger.

Several participants made speeches voicing appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan for hosting the camp and said that the event gave them a rich experience and insight.

Following the closing session, the participants sent cables to King Hussein and Prince Hassan expressing their gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality accorded to them and the facilities made available which enabled them to enjoy their stay in Jordan and to gain very useful experiences. They also paid tribute to the Forum Humanum in Jordan which they said has realised many cultural and national achievements.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Committee to study migration, emigration

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to form a consultative committee to study migration and emigration in Jordan. The committee is headed by the Department of Statistics director general and includes representatives from the Ministries of Planning, Education, Higher Education, Health and Information in addition to the University of Jordan and the Civil Registration Department.

#### Royal Decree approves QAJSWF law

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the 'Juean Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) law.

#### Karak prepares events for King's birthday

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Governor Saleh Al-Judah chaired a meeting Wednesday for a higher committee preparing celebrations to mark the birthday of His Majesty King Hussein. The five-day celebrations, which will start in the governorate on Nov. 14, include scout marches and a procession, the opening of some projects, charitable exhibitions and sports matches.

## Hamzeh chairs talks on fund for kidney patients

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day meeting of the Union of Arab Banks (UAB) opened at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Wednesday with a call on Arab banks to introduce modern technology in order to cope with international banking developments.

The call came from CBJ Governor Hussein Al-Jasem who also criticised Arab banks for their minimal contribution to overall Arab economic development. Contributions to Arab economic infrastructure have been insufficient and the loans given by these banks did not favour quality over quantity, Dr. Jasem said.

In his speech, Dr. Jasem reviewed the development of Arab banks and their activities over the past few years as well as the challenges which they face in dealing with foreign banks. He also explained the role which the CBJ plays in training bank employees in Jordan, and said that the CBJ is quite ready to place all its facilities at the disposal of the UAB to help it achieve its goals.

UAB Secretary General Zuheir Al-Asbi later made a speech outlining the activities of the union and the training courses it holds for promoting the performance of Arab banks. Dr. Asbi explained to the delegates the UAB's annual programme and the purpose of the current meeting.

Delegates from Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Libya and Jordan are taking part in the meeting which will discuss, among other things, new uniform customs and standards governing letters of credit in trade and business transactions.

The meeting will discuss amendments by the International Chamber of Commerce concerning the issuance of letters of credit and how these amendments and new standards can be adopted in the Arab World.

## Kana'an opens community health centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an Wednesday opened in Al Naser district, east of Amman, a medical centre established in cooperation between the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, the Al Naser Youth Club and local inhabitants.

In a speech at the opening ceremony, Mr. Kana'an referred to his ministry's medical and health assistance in Palestinian refugee camps and expressed hope that similar joint efforts will be made for the purpose of establishing a children's welfare centre in the district.

The director of UNRWA's Amman office also made a speech on the occasion pointing out UNRWA's services to refugees in Jordan and other Arab countries. The centre, which cost JD 13,500, was set up to offer services to 15,000 inhabitants in the district.

Following the opening ceremony, the minister toured the medical centre which has facilities for general medical practice, dentistry, a section for the treatment of children, a laboratory, a pharmacy and administration offices. Several government and UNRWA officials as well as local inhabitants attended the ceremony.

## Central Bank governor calls for modern technology in Arab banks

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Health Ministry Wednesday to discuss matters connected with the bylaws of a special fund for the treatment of kidney patients in Jordan. The meeting, chaired by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, also discussed which patients should benefit from the fund and the fund's general budget.

The fund has been set up to help kidney patients by allowing them access to the facilities of Health Ministry-owned kidney dialysis units. At present, eight of these units exist at Al Bashir government hospital in Amman and there are four others at the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid.

According to the fund's bylaws, the fund's budget should be covered by the civil health insurance fund, the treasury, contributions, grants and donations by patients who can afford payments. But so far, only the health insurance fund has been providing JD 260,000 annually to cover the cost of treatment.

A Health Ministry spokesman said at least 220 kidney patients in Jordan benefit from the government-owned dialysis units. But very few of them pay any of the cost of their treatment, and the rest have been offered free of charge treatment. Each patient requires at least two weekly sessions at a kidney dialysis unit. The treatment lasts for life and each session costs JD 40, the spokesman pointed out.

## Beirut battles hit awesome proportions

(Continued from page 1)

prevent them being stolen by bombers. Barrages of rockets, often in salvos of 32, streaked across the night sky trailing flame like the squanders of shooting stars before crashing into suburban streets with their 45-kilogramme warheads.

The police, outgunned and outnumbered by the heavily armed militias, has little to do except keep tallies of casualties and explosions.

Officials said more than 2,500 houses have been destroyed or badly damaged and nearly 1,140

autos destroyed in the last 48 hours in Beirut and its environs.

They said more than 15,500 shells and rockets have hit 150 areas stretching from villages 70 kilometres north of the capital to villages in the Shouf Mountains southeast of Beirut since Sunday.

It was nearly all long-range combat with artillery, tank fire and broadsides of Katyusha rockets in what is becoming little more than a bid by the rival militia to out-terrorise each other.

Prime Minister Karami told reporters in west Beirut he was in contact with militia leaders and President Gemayel to arrange a

genuine ceasefire, possibly this evening.

He did not elaborate. But Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, Lebanon's justice minister, vowed "a military solution... to rid Lebanon of Israel's agents... the military option is the only one left open and it's better late than never."

Mr. Berri, 46, was forced to take refuge in an underground bomb shelter when the seven-storey building in west Beirut where he lives came under shellfire for the second day. Aides reached by telephone said Mr. Berri was not hurt.

## Egypt detains suspect

(Continued from page 1)

Aviv, Mohammad Bassiouni, has said he does not expect the incident to damage ties between the two countries and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has refrained from blaming Egypt.

In an effort to catch the gunmen, who also wounded Atraghji's wife Ilana and the secretary, Mazal Menashe, tight security checks were imposed at Cairo airport and other exit points.

Atraghji died instantly in the Tuesday morning attack that occurred as he drove to work in his Volkswagen Golf Sedan from his home at Maadi, an upper-class residential area 15 kilometres south of Cairo.

The two women in the car sustained bullet wounds. Doctors who operated at Al Salam Hospital to remove bullets from the women indicated their injuries were not life-threatening.

An Israeli embassy spokesman told the Associated Press that Egyptian investigators interviewed Mrs. Menashe after the surgery and "she gave them a lot of details about the attack."

He quoted her as saying there were three men in the attack car, the driver and two others, but that only one did the shooting, using a submachine gun.

"Mazal said that the gunman first sprayed the Israeli car with bullets from inside the attack vehicle as it drove past," the spokesman said. "She said that when the Israeli car stopped, the gunman got out of his car and fired another burst at the stalled car, then jumped back in and the attack vehicle sped off."

The two women returned to Israel on an early morning flight Wednesday, and Atraghji's body was returned on the same flight. He was buried in a Tel Aviv cemetery later in the day.

The United States said the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Cairo might be linked to efforts to disrupt moves towards Israeli-Arab peace talks.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Washington had no firm evidence this was so and declined to speculate on who might have been responsible for the attack.

But, he added, "the circumstances are such, however, in terms of targets and timing, that it appears to be an effort at slowing down or interrupting the peace process."

Richard Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for the Middle East, returned to Washington Monday after a brief trip to the region, including Cairo, in a bid to move towards peace talks.

## 'Murphy mission cannot be seen as failure'

(Continued from page 1)

West Bank, but to the whole area in general."

Mr. Arafat, however, still expressed his continued optimism that there would be "some positive action" by the U.S. government on meeting a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Crockett supported the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO and described it as "a very good step". The accord "picks up Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982 peace proposal from where it had to stop," he said.

Mr. Reagan's proposal, which called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan, was strongly opposed by Israel.

He said he did not think Israel was sincere towards the reactivated peace process since the

Jewish state, "even at this historic turning point, does not want to bring about any change in its policy in the West Bank, especially over settlement."

In reply to a question on his talks with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibo Shaker and whether they discussed American arms sales to Jordan, Mr. Crockett said Gen. Sharif Zaid told him that the Kingdom needs to bolster its defences since it is surrounded by "two unfavourable forces — Israel and Syria."

Mr. Crockett said he and Gen. Sharif Zaid reviewed prospects for U.S. arms sales to Jordan as part of \$250 million approved by the American Congress as aid to the Kingdom. He said that he did not oppose any U.S. foreign aid but was alarmed over the leading role

his country has taken in manufacturing weapons while it was "hesitant" to ensure that the world enjoyed peace.

America could stop a number of wars on earth today if it stopped manufacturing and selling weapons," he said.

During his visit to Jordan, Mr. Crockett was received by His Majesty King Hussein. He also held talks with Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al-Fayez and Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri. The U.S. congressman's visit to Jordan was in response to an invitation by the World Affairs Council and his trip to the West Bank was arranged by the National Association of Arab Americans.

Mr. Crockett also visited the Bekaa's refugee camp.

## W. Bank land scams exposed

(Continued from page 1)

whom they declined to name publicly were involved.

Police Commissioner David Kraus reported on the case to a parliament committee Tuesday, saying a special investigation team had been appointed. He denied that any "senior personality" was involved in the scam as reported in Israeli newspaper accounts, according to a police spokesman.

Tue Yediot Ahronoth daily quoted Mr. Kraus as saying police had started investigating more than 100 people. The police spokesman refused to comment further on the case saying in a telephone interview Wednesday, "As long as this business is under investigation, we are not publishing any details of matters under investigation," he said.

The Citizens' Rights Movement and binu, another small party, demanded that Michael Dekel, a Knesset member who served as deputy agriculture minister in the Likud administration, and his aide Avi Tzur be investigated. Dekel was in charge of settlement policy from 1981 to 1983.

Zuker charged that Dekel had encouraged private companies to build unauthorised settlements on the promise that the settlements subsequently would win the necessary approval from the cabinet.

Shimur's Mordechai Wirshubsky said in an armed forces radio interview that Tzur had written letters to building companies falsely identifying land as having already been approved for settlement. He alleged that Tzur was acting with Dekel's knowledge.

Dekel denied any wrongdoing and charged that Wirshubsky's motives were political. Commenting on the police investigation of fraudulent transactions in the West Bank, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir defended those who used "various and strange ways" to acquire land.

The controversy extended to Hebron, where Israeli settlers have been "buying" houses and apartments in an attempt to extend the Jewish enclave in the city.

On Tuesday, the army evicted seven right-wing Knesset members who had been squatting in a house to protest the government's refusal to allow Jews to move into what they describe as the recently "acquired property."

## Slain Sikh leader cremated

(Continued from page 1)

Longowal's Akali Dal party to protest the assassination. Reuter adds: In Sangrur town, where Mr. Longowal died on the operating table on Tuesday, Deputy Police Superintendent R.S. Sharma told Reuter correspondent Moses Manoharan that two of the gunmen, Harvinder Singh, 24, and Gian Singh, 22, were captured after the shooting.

Mr. Sharma said a third gunman, Jamail Singh, escaped in the confusion. He said Harvinder Singh, wounded by Mr. Longowal's bodyguards, was in serious condition in hospital.

Police in the state capital Chandigarh said they had identified three other Sikh youths as possible accomplices in the murder. They gave no details.

## Fayez, Indian envoy agree to coordinate at IPU meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al-Fayez and Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Saini Wednesday agreed to coordinate the stands at the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), due to convene in September in Ottawa, Canada.

This came in a meeting between Mr. Saini and the House speaker during which talks focused on boosting parliamentary-related affairs between the two countries. Following the meeting, Mr. Saini told the Jordan Times that Jordan has agreed to coordinate with the Indian parliamentary delegation to the proposed meetings.

During the meeting, Mr. Fayez pointed out that an inter-Arab parliamentary meeting is scheduled to convene soon to prepare topics for the agenda of the Ottawa parliamentary meeting.

In an earlier meeting with Upper House (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al-Lawzi, Mr. Saini also discussed the forthcoming meeting. Indo-Jordanian coordination during the IPU meeting and issues of mutual interest to be raised during the conference were the subject of the Senate speaker's discussions with Mr. Saini.

Earlier this month, Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and Mr. Saini held talks on issues related to a meeting of foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement scheduled to be held in Luanda. The Luanda meeting is expected to come the venue for the next non-aligned summit.

## Geostatistics seminar concludes after talks on Shidiyeh mines

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Shidiyeh phosphate mines Sameh Madani said here Wednesday that the Shidiyeh region contains more than 1,000 million tonnes of good quality phosphate deposits. He said that exploiting these deposits will not only increase the country's exports, but can also help improve the processing of super phosphates and fertiliser industries in Jordan.

Mr. Madani was speaking at the closing session of a symposium on geostatistics held at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and attended by geology and mining specialists from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Natural Resources Authority, the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Arab Mining Company and the Jordanian Geologists' Association.

He said that the participants discussed studies prepared by the JPMC on phosphate deposits at Shidiyeh and phosphate statistics. Addressing the final session was Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al-Khatib who underlined the importance of following up on modern scientific trends, especially the use of computers.


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Richard Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for the Middle East, returned to Washington Monday after a brief trip to the region, including Cairo, in a bid to move towards peace talks.

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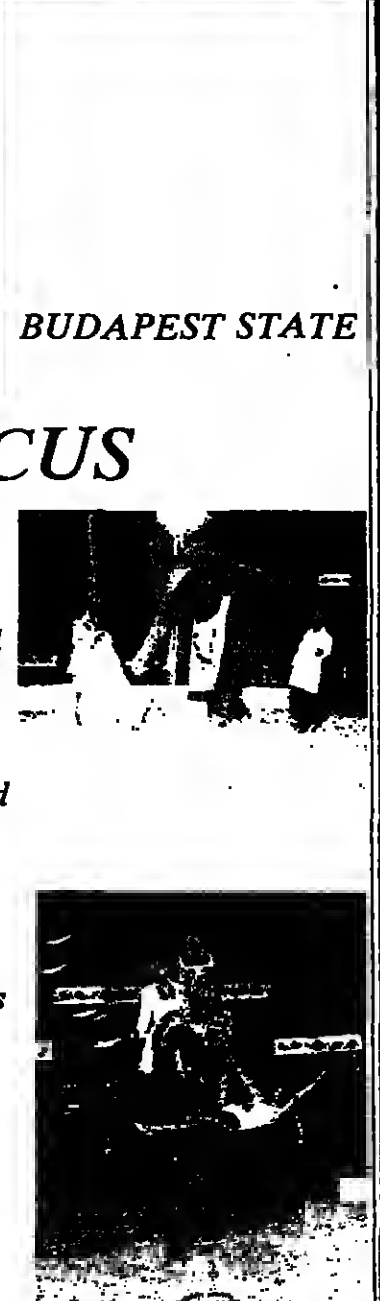
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## Revamping industry

IN A DRIVE to create a stronger national industrial sector and to help local firms attain a higher degree of success in marketing their products both locally and abroad, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry have two important tasks. Firstly, they have to facilitate the process of mergers between companies wishing to pool their resources and efforts and secondly they ought to take a decision not to issue new licences to industries similar to those already in existence and which are sufficient for the country's needs in order to prevent a repetition of losses, unproductive competition and frustration.

It is true that our national economy is based on free enterprise, but every scheme should be preceded by a detailed feasibility study to ensure some measure of success once the project has become operational. Some Jordanian industrial businesses did not conduct essential feasibility studies and in some cases they lacked sufficient funds at the start of their operations. Indeed, many of them emerged in the late 1970's and early 1980's in the economic boom the country witnessed, and were established with funds transferred by Jordanian expatriates or provided by foreign companies trying to take advantage of incentives and the stability and security which Jordan enjoys. Through many of these companies succeeded, and continue to do so, when faced with the economic recession which hit Jordan, along with other world nations, some businesses suffered heavily, causing losses to shareholders with adverse consequences on the national economy. Therefore, they now opt to merge with similar businesses to ensure a bigger capital and a pool of resources and expertise which may promise a brighter outlook. These merging businesses, like the cement factories and insurance companies, must have support and advice from the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry, and should be offered facilities and help provided for in the recent cabinet decisions. More efficient businesses have a better chance of making a profit and the government hopes they also will contribute to the success of national development plans. But these businesses need considerable help in order to achieve that end.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israel wages campaign against Egyptian press

AS IS customary for Israel to exploit events for its own advantage and for exercise blackmail on others; its foreign ministry has announced that it was the hostile attitude of the Egyptian press that prompted assassinations to assassinate the Israeli embassy attaché in Cairo on Tuesday.

It looks as though Israel is trying to lay the blame on the Egyptian press in a bid to force the Egyptian government to stifle anti-Israeli propaganda in Egypt, something which can be regarded as an interference in Egypt's internal affairs.

Israel's deputy foreign minister said that certain "saboteurs" living in Egypt were behind the assassination in a bid to wreck the Camp David accords, the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

What the Israeli official was referring to was obviously Palestinians living in Egypt, particularly those affiliated to the PLO. This allegation is intended as an indication that Israel wants Egypt to evict Palestinians.

While Israel is doing all this, its own police force has so far failed to apprehend burglars who looted the home of an Egyptian diplomat in Tel Aviv.

Israel is doing all that to cover up for espionage activity conducted by members of its embassy in Cairo and which has just been disclosed.

What Israel aims to do is to re-impose a state of isolation on Egypt away from its sister Arab states and so force it to abandon its pan-Arab policies.

### Al Dustour: Lebanon's warlord go crazy

THE MAD war now raging in Lebanon between the warring factions of different groups gives the impression that all those involved have actually lost their national belonging and lost all that reminds them of their duty towards their country and its people.

These groups are indiscriminately shelling residential areas, killing and wounding many innocent civilians and deepening divisions and divisions among the Lebanese people.

The new flare of fighting that followed the explosion of several car bombs in Beirut and Tripoli indicates that the warlords are only imitating the Roman emperor Nero who, as history tells, watched with great delight as Rome was being raged with fire.

The new round of fighting which could be a prelude to an all-out civil war means that the warlords who control the militias are afraid of facing the truth and afraid their gains and war booty would be lost if they tried to reason out a political solution with one another.

What is going on in Lebanon is death and destruction carried out by armed militias who are determined to pursue a losing war.

Lebanon, presents to all countries in general and the Arab World in particular, a lesson, warning all against allowing their countries to serve as a stage for militias of any kind because these are elements of destruction and death.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanon's war endangers all Arabs

THE LUNATIC escalation of the civil war in Lebanon, the transformation of clashes into a real war and the mass killing represents a form of suicide committed by a whole people.

This flare up of fighting indicates that the conspiracy against the whole Arab nation is continuing.

The massacring of innocent civilians and the daily tragedies in Lebanon form a nucleus of death and danger for the whole Arab region. Needless to say, that elements hostile to the Arabs in general and the Lebanese people in particular are involved in hatching conspiracies against the Arab World.

Every Lebanese is responsible for what is going on in the country and every faction and sect should take meaningful steps now to stop the bloodbath. The Lebanese people have become the tools and also the target of the conspiracy and have become victims of the ambitions of their warlords who control the militias in the streets and who do not wish to stop the war which brings them personal gains.

What is happening in Lebanon now is a pan-Arab responsibility and the bloodshed urges all Arab governments to find ways for interfering strongly now and ending the disaster.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# A historian wonders

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — When great turning points take place in world history, as is now happening in the Middle East, a historian like myself wonders that the deeper trends and meanings are.

One trend that has emerged in recent times can be called the dying of Socialism. That issue may seem remote from the concerns of the Middle East. But there are links. In country after country, recognition has surfaced that in modern economies government operation of business only produces messes. When the government runs a restaurant, the food is terrible, the waiters inefficient, and the service ghastly. Any visitor to the Soviet Union can attest that fact. Even Soviet people freely admit this.

So now we see one after another of Socialist countries allowing a re-privatisation of business. We see it in China, Bul-

garia, Tanzania, Vietnam, and so on. Hungary has unofficially reprivatised much of its agriculture and business for many years.

Governments still can manage big industries fairly well. After all there is not as much difference between a giant corporation and a governmental bureaucracy. Still even here, corporations are out for growth and profit. Bureaucracies can never escape politics and the need to hire or fire personal friends or enemies.

But a second trend must also be noted. Until a few years ago it seemed as if the world would be divided up like a map. Every nation would have firm boundaries recognised by all others, and strong governments would manage somewhat like a father managing his family. Now, however, frontiers are becoming less firm, economies are becoming less national, and governments are no longer as

powerful as they once were. Some historians speak of this as the beginning of the decline of "nation-states."

A nation is a group of people speaking the same language and having the same culture. That is how it is understood in Europe where the concept originated. The word "nation" comes from a root that means "to be born." State means a government. And so nation-state means a homogeneous people closely linked to government.

Yet I find that the Arabic language translates nation as *umma*, and the word international as *ummi*. Or should nation be translated as *umma*? There is the same ambiguity in Chinese. I find these ambiguities very natural. Are not all Arabs a people with the same language? And, in a way, are not all Muslims an *umma*? The Chinese distinguish between people who

are citizens of China and Chinese who live anywhere in the world. The latter constitute the Chinese nation *zu*.

If nations are no longer just what is under a national umbrella created by a government, then we are moving into a new era where culture and economics draw people together over larger areas. So I am struck, in my efforts at reading the Arabic language, how similar Arabic-language newspapers are all over the Arab World, how alike the classical Arabic is in each one of them. The same is true of Chinese newspapers, though there is a mild variation in the scripts but not in the words or the language—few Chinese have any difficulty in reading any Chinese newspaper published anywhere in the Chinese.

For years I have read, in political science books written by Westerners, about "Arab nat-

ionalism," "pan-Arabism," "national liberation movements" in the Middle East and elsewhere. Most have assumed that sooner or later every political faction would get its country, and then some kind of "international" order would emerge. Now there is talk about a "Shi'ism" that may be another form of nationalism. So give the Shi'ites a state here and there. And once again all will be well!

But political scientists rarely have a sense of history. And a reading of history suggests that what we are seeing in the blood and suffering of Lebanon and other Arab and Muslim countries is the long-delayed revival of Arab and Muslim civilisation. A giant who had lain fallen for many centuries is beginning to rise. It is happening with Arabs in West Asia as it did with Chinese in East Asia.

From time to time, I get rec-

ent editions of the Beirut newspaper *Al Nahar*. It has so much news, such detailed descriptions of the tragedies in Beirut. I read — or try to read — the statements of Shi'ites, hijackers, Christian spokesmen and so on. There is a strength there despite all the bloodshed. There is an Arab awareness. There also are advertisements for "Marlboro cigarettes." That reminds me the world economy remains in Beirut despite the horrors. That too is a powerful international force.

I am reminded of another Arabic word for nation I learned, *umma*. It seems to come from a root that means to be scattered, disunited. Perhaps that word too comes from a time when ideas of the nation-state and Socialism were strong. New forces are now arising that may require new words.

## U.S.-Palestinian dialogue — key to Middle East peace

By John P. Egan

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy did not meet members of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation on his recent trip to the Middle East. However, if the U.S. seeks to mediate a stable and equitable peace between Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab World, it must open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Since 1974, the U.S. government has refused to recognise or negotiate with the PLO unless it accepted United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist. The PLO has now proposed that it would accept resolutions 242 and 338 if the U.S. recognised the Palestinian's right to self-determination and a Palestinian state. This is the crux of the current diplomatic impasse between Israel, the U.S., Jordan and the PLO.

Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza recently tried to meet Assistant Secretary Murphy to make a formal presentation of

this offer. Hanna Sinjora, editor of *Al Fajr* newspaper, based in East Jerusalem, is one of the Palestinians who hoped to meet Murphy. In a mid-August interview, Sinjora said that his goal was "to normalise relations between the American government and the Palestinians." Sinjora, nominated by the PLO as part of the Palestinian side of the proposed joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat "has said that he would accept U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 if the U.S. supported the Palestinian's right to self-determination and an independent state."

To show the Israeli public that the Palestinians are earnest about peace, Sinjora said on Israeli television that "the Palestinians are prepared to recognise Israel if Israel recognised our rights." If the American government accepts the PLO's offer, conveyed through Sinjora, the U.S. will have opened a dialogue with the PLO, which would then enter the diplomatic arena as a full fledged negotiating partner in the search for peace.

Opening a dialogue with the PLO would signify a growing realism on the part of American diplomats. As the internationally recognised leader of the Palestinian people, the PLO alone can speak for the Palestinians. Only the PLO can make peace with Israel; American and Israeli policy-makers delude themselves to think otherwise.

But American foreign policy-makers are wary of being drawn into direct dialogue with the PLO. According to Aaron David Miller, a State Department Middle East specialist, a U.S.-PLO dialogue would lead in one of two directions: it would either harden the current Israeli government's stance vis-a-vis the Palestinians, or it would lead to the fall of Israel's national unity government.

In either case, Miller continues, many in Israel would feel that the U.S. had turned against the Jewish state, and the right-wing parties in

Israel would be strengthened. If the government fell, Miller believes that the Likud and other right-wing parties would make significant gains in the ensuing election. A Likud-led government was not out of the realm of possibility, and this would render the U.S.-PLO dialogue moot, Miller says, because Likud is firmly committed to the permanent retention of all of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

In diplomatic communiques, the American and Israeli governments are fond of invoking the precedent of former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. In 1977, after several years of behind-the-scenes diplomatic maneuvering, Sadat went to Jerusalem, addressed the Israeli Knesset (parliament) and initiated what came to be known as the "peace process."

Public opinion polls before Sadat's bombshell visit showed that upwards of 80 per cent of the Israeli public agreed with Moshe

Dayan's contention, that "it was better to have the Sinai and Sharm Al Sheikh without peace than it was to have peace without the Sinai and Sharm Al Sheikh."

However, with Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, public opinion changed dramatically. Overnight the Israelis recognised the value of peace and the cumulative costs of occupying a foreign country. The overwhelming majority of Israelis welcomed Sadat's peace initiative, and when it was felt that then-Prime Minister Menachem Begin was not pursuing peace as vigorously as he should, a group of Israeli army officers formed the Peace Now protest group.

If America opens a U.S.-PLO dialogue along the lines proposed by the PLO, it is quite possible that the Israeli public will once again mobilise for peace. The issues are more complex now, but it is clear that the costs for Israel of occupying the West Bank and Gaza have risen steadily over the years. A growing number of Israelis now recognise that a

stable peace, negotiated with the PLO, the only authentic leader of the Palestinian people, is the only way out of Israel's current financial and social crisis.

America's close relations with Israel should not blind the U.S. leaders to this potentially historic breakthrough in the drive for peace between Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab World. The Palestinian leadership is willing to negotiate a just peace with Israel, and Yasser Arafat's attempt to open a direct dialogue with the U.S. is only the first step towards negotiations and peace. Courage and wisdom are needed on all sides, and America does its friend Israel no good by turning its back on this serious peace initiative.

John P. Egan is an American freelance writer specialising in U.S. Middle East policy and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He is currently visiting Jordan and contributed the above article to the *Jordan Times*.

Public opinion polls before Sadat's bombshell visit showed that upwards of 80 per cent of the Israeli public agreed with Moshe

## Swedish campaign amuses Palme

By Lars Foyen  
Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — The official campaign for Sweden's Sept. 15 general elections has finished its first week with serious politics and less-than-serious side shows.

"This is an amusing campaign with never-ending series of happenings," Prime Minister Olof Palme told reporters after he appeared in a stage comedy and the leader of his opposition was refused permission to swim in the water of a nuclear power plant.

Palme and his incumbent Social Democrats are slightly favoured against a three-party center-right opposition in elections to Sweden's 349-seat parliament.

The Social Democrats, who held a 3.7 per cent lead together with the Communists against the non-Socialists in a recent poll, currently command 166 seats in the parliament, the Riksdag.

They currently outnumber non-Socialists even without the 20 Communist votes, but may have to rely on Communist support if they are narrowly re-elected.

The moderate Conservative Party commands 86 seats, the Center Party 56 and the Liberal Party 21 for a total of 163.

The Social Democrats' campaign focuses on the Palme government's handling of the Swedish economy, telling voters "Sweden is on the right track."

Their campaign has featured one poster depicting an affluent young professional in a sports car — a typical Socialist voter in Sweden — and another featuring a blonde female body-builder which has drawn critics' fire as an exploitation of women.

A Palme party colleague charged in a book that appeared this past week that the conservatives had a secret pro-NATO foreign policy which would conflict with Sweden's strictly neutral politics.

Writer Sven Ove Hansson charged the conservatives with signing "without reservation" documents on NATO military policy approved in 1982 at meetings of the European Democratic Union (EDU), an organisation of conservative parties in Europe.

Conservative foreign policy spokesman Carl Bildt called the charge silly and said the story was started by the Social Democratic Party office.

Sweden's traditional policy of inter-party consensus on foreign policy has been strained in recent

years by debates between the Social Democrats and the Conservatives following actual and alleged Soviet submarine intrusions into Swedish waters.

Conservative leader Ulf Adelsohn has charged Palme and his aides with being deceptive about allegedly too-tolerant dealings with the Soviet Union.

Palme has charged the Conservatives with endangering Sweden's neutrality by expressing pro-NATO views.

Sweden's economy is the key issue of the campaign and finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt made public a confidential report by the IMF this week in an effort to counter reports by Stockholm's opposition daily *Expressen* that the document said Sweden was heading for serious problems.

Adelsohn, citing the report's gloomier view on inflation, rising wages and the current account deficit, said that "the IMF holds the same opinion as we do. Sweden is on the wrong track."

Adelsohn, 43, found himself in trouble this past week after saying in an interview on South Africa that "if we boycott products from South Africa, the poor Negroes will lose their jobs."

The Conservative leader came under fire for both the form and content of his remarks. Sweden's foreign policy firmly supports boycotts. And "black" is considered more proper than "negro" in current Swedish usage.

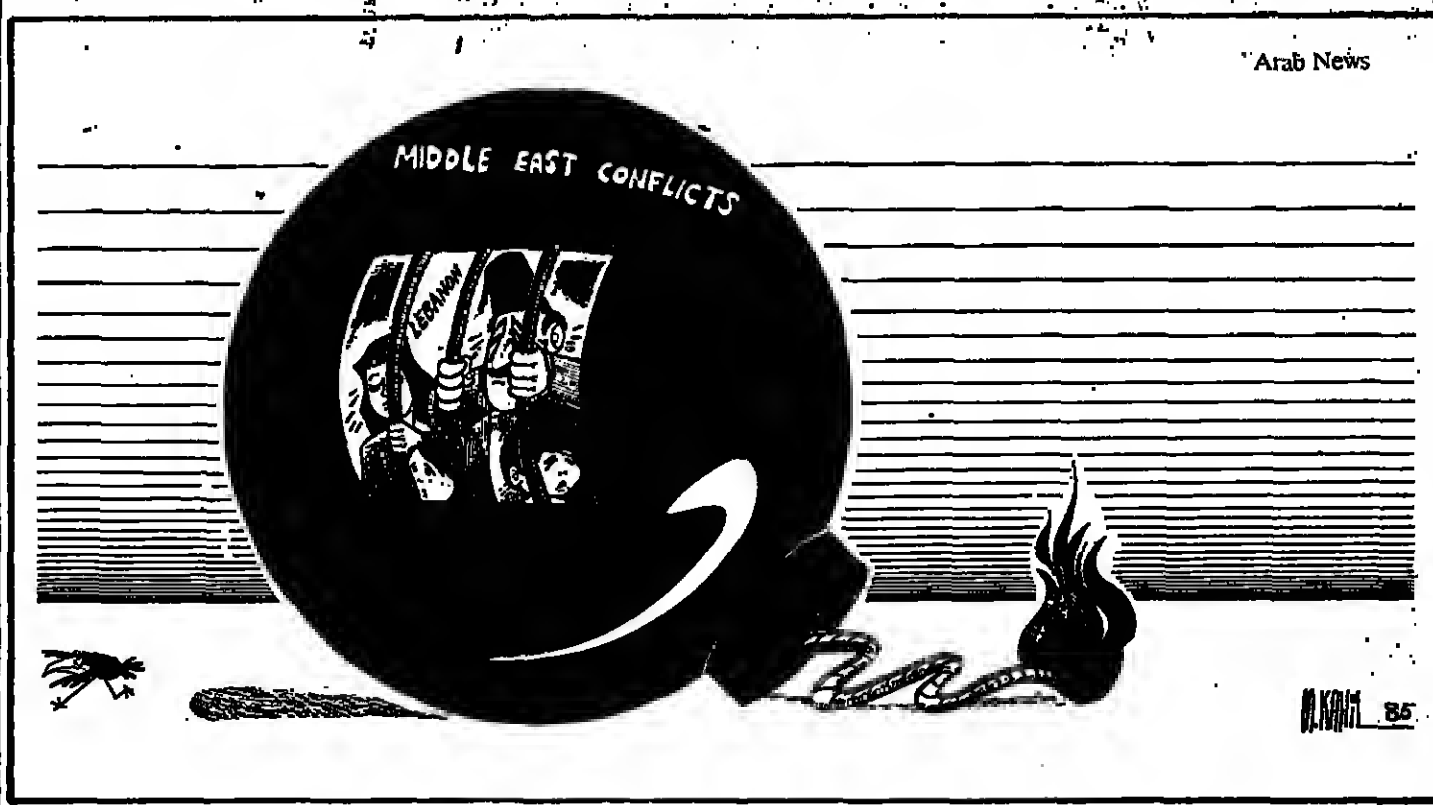
Adelsohn later told Sweden's News Agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (TT) that "A negro is a negro and a Swede is a Swede. And it is a fact. Negroes will lose their jobs if we boycott their products."

Palme, 58, often burdened by a reputation of being an arrogant intellectual, made a surprise five-minute stage appearance at a Stockholm theatre as a French gendarme in Georges Feydeau's comedy "The Haunted Hotel." His performance, made wearing a gendarme's uniform and carrying a saber, drew mixed reviews.

On a visit Wednesday to a nuclear power plant just north of Stockholm, Adelsohn offered to follow through with reporters' suggestions that he swim in the water basin holding a reactor tank as proof the water was safe.

Plant officials refused permission.

Social Democratic Energy Minister Birgitta Dahlgren attacked Adelsohn for his proposed swim.



## Gemayel hangs on, despite ouster calls

By Farouk Nassar  
Associated Press

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Christian President Amin Gemayel, who has narrowly escaped death by shellfire twice in 16 months, is determined to hang on to office despite growing demands for his ouster by both Muslims and Christians.

"I will not quit," Gemayel, 43, told the leftist Beirut daily *Al Safir* last week. "I'll leave the presidential palace only if I'm dead or when my term expires on Sept. 23, 1988."

Despite a recent upsurge of sectarian bloodshed, Gemayel is convinced he can count on Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's support to complete his six-year term even though the strongest pressure for his resignation comes from Syrian-backed factions, presidential aides say.

Assad first pledged this support when Gemayel bowed to Syrian pressure in March 1984 and scrapped a U.S.-brokered troop withdrawal pact Lebanon had signed with Israel on May 17, 1983.

Assad, the real power in Lebanon, confirmed his pledge during summit talks with Gemayel in Damascus earlier this month, sources close to Gemayel noted.

"Assad believes the pact's abrogation had stopped other mod-

erate Arab countries from starting a chain of separate peace talks with Israel that would have totally isolated Syria in the Middle East," said one of Gemayel's associates, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "That's why he's really grateful."

The abrogation capped the collapse of the ill-fated U.S. peacekeeping venture in Lebanon. It has also made Assad, Israel's most uncompromising foe and the Soviets' closest Arab ally, the main power broker in Lebanon.

However, Assad has failed since then in his efforts to bring about political reforms, giving Lebanon's Muslim majority an equal share of power with the long-dominant Christians and thereby ending 10 years of civil war.

This is largely because Gemayel is powerless to assert his authority within the Christian camp. This has encouraged Druse leader Walid Junblatt and his Shiite Muslim ally, Nabih Berri, to intensify demands that Gemayel should bow out.

These demands have been followed by a dramatic surge of sectarian warfare along Beirut's dividing green line and in the mountains overlooking Gemayel's palace, in suburban Ba'abda.

The hilltop palace has frequently been shelled since Gemayel took office in September 1982, after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and his younger brother, president-elect Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated.

Among these attacks were two that aides said Gemayel views as deliberate attempts to assassinate him.

The first was on April 13 last year, when a salvo of Soviet-made Grad rockets tore through four rooms of Gemayel's private wing, including the bedroom of his daughter Nicole, 14.

The president bolted out of his nearby bedroom in his pajamas and found the door of Nicole's bedroom jammed by the blast. Aides said he broke it down and found his daughter safe in bed but covered with glass shards from shattered windows.

The second attack came last May 29, when shellfire set his office and private rooms ablaze while he lunched with visiting Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel Salam Treiki in an adjacent room.

A palace spokesman said Gemayel and his guest were showered with dust and glass shards, but both "miraculously escaped unharmed."

Presidential aides blamed the first attack on Junblatt's Druse, positioned in central Lebanon's mountains, and the second on Berri's Shiite militia in Beirut's southern suburbs.

The threat of similar assaults loomed again amid a resurgence of sectarian warfare in Beirut and the mountains and a spate of car bombings.

But a Gemayel associate said the president is more worried these days about threats from rival Christians than from Muslim foes.

Two weeks ago, his most formidable Christian opponents, ex-President Suleiman Franjeh and Lebanese forces militia commander Elie Hobeika, forged a new alliance, ending a seven-year rift.

The coalition squeezed Gemayel's outnumbered Phalange Party militia, within his small Metn enclave in Mount Lebanon, between Franjeh's 5,000-man Marada, or mountain warriors, in north Lebanon's cedar mountains and Hobeika's 6,000-strong militia, the Christians' main fighting machine which holds the Christian coastland.

Franjeh, 74, blames the 1978 massacre of his eldest son, Tony, his wife and 3-year-old daughter, along with 30 bodyguards, on the Phalange.

The former president last week branded Gemayel as "that boy" and "the sick head that must be cut off" in order to make a solution of Lebanon's civil war possible.



## 300 years of decline follow earthquake at Pella

Situated at the crossing of two important trade and communication routes, Pella in the north Jordan Valley flourished for the past 8,000 years. Rami Khouri, who has been very closely following the excavations at Pella, reviews the findings. Following is the last part of a four-part series of articles on archaeological discoveries at Pella.

Text and Photos  
By Rami K. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

PELLA — By the Late Byzantine period, Pella's days of glory were coming to a slow end. North of the West Church, in the late 6th/early 7th Century A.D. the city's inhabitants built a huge reservoir that could hold 300,000 litres (72,000 gallons) of water, suggesting perhaps that the city's water supply from the Wadi Jirm spring had started to become less reliable. The convergence of archaeological and textual evidence is particularly dramatic here. The cistern is dated by excavated evidence to nearly the same period (about 535 A.D.) when the Byzantine writer Stephanos Byzantios recorded that the waters of Pella were "unwholesome". Did the Wadi Jirm stream suddenly become unfit to drink because of a change in its mineral content, or did it lose its natural pressure from geological changes in the region? In the early Islamic Umayyad period (660-750 A.D.), Pella was

known as Fihl, its name commemorated by the conquering Islamic Arab armies in their victory over the Byzantines at the nearby Battle of Fihl in 635 A.D. An Umayyad housing quarter was excavated on top of the main mound, revealing some large houses with one-metre-thick walls, pillared courtyards, and internal courtyards where animals may have been kept on the ground floor, while the upper stories of the houses were reserved for human habitation.

One of the largest houses had at least 17 rooms, often arranged in suites. For a century or more, the Umayyad city lived off a combination of regional trade, agriculture and livestock. It came to a sudden and violent end with the earthquake of 746/7, after having been shaken by previous earthquakes in 658 A.D. and 717 A.D.

### Interesting contrasts

The Umayyad city, as Dr. Smith has pointed out, shows some interesting contrasts. While a few

individual houses hinted at private wealth, the overall fortunes of the city in the Umayyad period declined steadily. Its public structures seem to have deteriorated gradually, some of the large Byzantine period houses were abandoned, and the Umayyad houses were used for both humans and animals. At the same time, though, the excavated material artifacts showed the inhabitants using "a wide range of handsome and skillfully-made ceramic, bronze and glass vessels in their everyday lives."

The 1985 excavation of several pits among a building complex in a shallow wadi north-east of the main mound has revealed the first stratified evidence of a possible post-Umayyad occupation. Alan Wainman, the Australian team's specialist in Umayyad culture, suggests the distinctive new pottery that came out of these pits may be late 8th Century wares, for it resembles nothing that is known at Pella in the 7th and early 8th Century A.D. Perhaps after the city was destroyed by earthquake, some of its former inhabitants were attracted by the water supply and returned to reoccupy the site once again. A small village may have sprung up, or intermittent squatter or nomadic families were able to eke out a living among the tumbled ruins of

a city that had been almost continuously inhabited for the previous 5,000 years.

### Abandoned years

Pella was virtually abandoned for another 300 years, until the Medieval Arab sources recount that it was once again a going city by 1300 A.D. On the south side of the main mound are the remains of a 13th Century A.D. Mamluke mosque that served the needs of a small village of some 100 people. At this time, the fortunes of the Jordan Valley as a whole had revived. A flourishing sugar industry is known from the historical sources and from the archaeological evidence of Mamluke sugar mills throughout the valley floor. Perhaps the growing population had to expand beyond the valley floor, and occupied areas in the foothills, such as Pella, that had not been inhabited for several centuries?

The mosque was entered from the north, and had a column-flanked mihrab in its south wall, facing Mecca. West of the mihrab are three stone steps from the minbar, whose superstructure would have been made of wood. The surface remains of mudbrick houses from the Medieval village can be traced north of the mosque, but are more visible in aerial photographs.



Intact glass objects from the Pella dig



Ceramic oil lamps excavated at Pella



The 13th century Ayyubid/Mamluke mosque with mihrab niche visible at far left, next to the door steps that led to the minbar

## Panda Habibi

### Why not explore Jordan?

THERE IS a long 'Eid Al Adha holiday waiting for us next week. Long and, for many of us, boring. One week in Amman without work and with shops close... what can one do?

Many people have already booked themselves for vacations abroad: Corfu, Rhodes, Istanbul, Paphos or even the French Riviera. A wonderful opportunity for those who could afford it, of course.

But what about the less-fortunate who will stay in Amman? What choices do they have?

I would say: A bit of a swim or a meal out. Yet, pools and restaurants will be crowded. The occasion calls for dining out or to take the kids to the pool. And what service or kind of food can one expect in a flooded restaurant, I wonder.

However, places with touristic attractions outside Amman should offer an opportunity for a day of outing, but beware of 'crazy' holiday drivers.

I wonder why, this year, we do not read about domestic tours to Jordan's touristic sites? A tour of Petra and Ajlun? A tour and camping at Azraq? A tour of the desert castles?

For people who can not afford Europe, why not explore Jordan?

## Palimony becomes issue in Brazil

By Sergio Lfitao  
Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilian feminists, fighting what they regard as male society's patrimonial ways, want mistresses to have alimony rights when love is lost and unwed couples part.

Taking its cue from the United States, where "alimony" suits have brought financial support for spurned mistresses, the women's section of the Brazilian Bar Association this month held a seminar on the role of common-law wives.

In a country that reveres female beauty but often treats women as mere objects for male pleasure, the seminar was seen as a small coup for Brazil's fledgling feminist movement.

According to official statistics, 55 per cent of Brazil's households are made up of unmarried couples.

Under the law, when an unwed couple separate, regardless of how long the affair lasted, the woman cannot claim alimony — only child support if she and her companion had offspring.

"When a non-legalised affair is over, the woman finds herself in a strange situation," said Lailah Borges da Costa, one of the organisers of the seminar.

"It is as if she was merely working as her former male's maid," she said.

Judge Liborne Siqueira said that despite the present law, courts have sometimes ruled that a woman should receive alimony when her companion leaves her.

He suggested women entering out-of-wedlock relationships should protect themselves by drawing up contracts with their men.

The seminar was interrupted by protests from the feminists when a male lawyer spoke against extending alimony protection to mistresses on the grounds that "a mistress usually causes the breaking up of homes."

However, the lawyer, Paulo

Dourado de Guasmo, said he had seen more fidelity in unmarried couples than in legal marriages.

In Brazil, divorce became legal in 1977, allowing couples who have lived apart for five years or who have been legally separated for three to end their marriage.

Nelson Carneiro, the senator who pushed through the divorce bill, is now proposing to legalise non-married alliances which he says should help abolish the social stigma of concubinage.

His proposed law will help strengthen the country's feminist movement, which has been battling for equality since the 1960s but has scored only relatively minor successes since it gained widespread public recognition in the 1970s.

While 51 per cent of Brazil's population of 130 million is female, according to statistics published by the Institute of Social and Economic Analysis, women make up only 33 per cent of the industrial workforce.

Only a tiny percentage of those are paid more than the average monthly wage of about 50 dollars, the figures show.

"The ridiculous salaries paid to a woman hardly compensate (for her working outside the home). It is better just being a housewife," Flávia Coelho, a secretary turned housewife said.

Novelist Marina Colassanti, who describes herself as an "individual feminist" rather than a member of the feminist movement, says the election of women to some key positions previously held by men could be claimed as a victory.

"Some women were elected to congress and that helped the position of women in society... but more relevant than anything was that in 1978, for the first time in history, a woman was elected to Brazil's Academy of Letters. Even so the feminist movement in Brazil still has a long road ahead," she said.

## Film star mangroves face destruction

A mangrove forest on India's east coast has provided a romantic backdrop for many Tamil films. Pressure from tourist development may soon kill it off — and with it will perish many types of birds, land animals and marine life. Radhakrishna Rao is a freelance Indian journalist based in Bangalore.

By Radhakrishna Rao

BANGALORE, India — Mangrove trees and tourists are on a collision course in Pichavaram, a scenic coastal region 250 kilometres (155 miles) south of Madras. Backdrop to many high-budget Indian films, the mangroves are at the centre of a heated controversy between developers and environmentalists.

A "save Pichavaram Mangrove" campaign, launched by local ecologist Meher Homji with the support of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and natural Resources (IUCN), was triggered by the inauguration last year of a \$200,000 tourist complex. Built by the Tourist Development Corporation of Tamil Nadu state (TTDC), the complex marks the opening of a new phase in Pichavaram's development.

Covering 50 islets and an area of 11,000 hectares (27,170 acres), the forest is one of nature's treasure houses. It is the home for an estimated 89 floral species, 17 of which are mangrove. Crisscrossed by many creeks and channels, Pichavaram mangroves also act as nurseries for fish and host marine fauna like crab, shrimps, and molluscs.

According to Dr. Natarajan, a leading Indian marine biologist

and student of the Mangroves, "the species-rich ecosystem of Pichavaram is unique, and once damaged, it will be almost impossible to return it to its original form." Several thousand years of construction by nature "should not be destroyed just like that," he adds, with a snap of his fingers.

Panduranga Hedge, a veteran tree preservation campaigner, agrees with him: "The upcoming tourist spot in Pichavaram is threatening the only remaining Mangroves on India's eastern coast. They are a sure invitation to the destruction of a unique and delicate ecosystem."

To many people, Mangroves are trees that grow in swamps — an obstacle to income generating tourist developments. What is their appeal to biologists and environmentalists? The evergreen Mangrove grows where fresh and salt water meet, spreading its tangled roots widely and deeply. A multitude of birds, land and sea creatures spend at least part of their lives sheltering and feeding in the trees' roots and branches. Local fisheries are often sustained by the presence of Mangroves, which can be managed to provide a perpetual yield of timber.

Mangrove forests anchor coastal soils, providing a natural barrier against cyclones, tidal surges

and the relentless erosion by the waves. If damaged by floods or winds, the Mangroves quickly renew themselves, more than can be said for any man-made hulwarks.

On India's west coast, Mangrove forests have all but disappeared, and coastal erosion is widespread. The east coast's many stretches of Mangrove seem to have provided the necessary protection, and erosion is a much smaller problem. In the tidal flatlands of West Bengal, pressure for more agricultural land led to the clearing of large Mangrove areas. The Sundarbans region in particular has been exposed to cyclonic floods, and much of the cleared land, once dried and settled, ended up below mean tide level.

Given its relative accessibility, the Pichavaram Mangrove stretch has been well investigated by scientists. They found that about 40 per cent of the forests have already vanished. Trees were cut for fuel and timber, and inland erosion silted up and killed off other bits of the forests. As rivers deposit their load of silt in estuaries and tidal flats, the Mangroves are gradually cut off from fresh water and choked.

Pichavaram's fisheries are also suffering from mis-management. Overexploited by local fishermen, who now trawl with motor-boats, the shallow Mangrove waters are yielding fewer fish. The food chain has been disturbed by the excessive collection of oysters, whose shells are used in the manufacture of lime.

Environmentalists believe that the TTDC's plans for the future could, if realised, be even more damaging. The prospect of loads of tourists on boat cruises across a 16 kilometre (10 mile) stretch of Mangroves has brought protests from all over the world. The danger of pollution from oil spills has prompted a number of organisations to urge the Tamil government to drop its plan. Dr. Natarajan believes that "it is certain to add more waste to an already overloaded organic system, and it will extend the polluted zone."

Tamil Nadu Tourism Minister Mr. Veerappan retorts, "We are more interested in preserving and protecting the Mangroves here than anybody else. Our intention in developing the area was only to open it to domestic tourists and to provide accommodation for the students and scientists who come here to study." Regarding the hotel complex as the "thin end of the wedge," environmentalists remain unconvinced. They have suggested that the complex be converted into a Mangrove research facility.

In countries such as Australia and the Philippines, where Mangrove conservation has official backing, some progress has been made in regulating their exploitation through various legal means including the issuance of permits and licences. It seems clear that Pichavaram will have to resort to similar forms of control — if only to save one of India's most romantic film locations from destruction — Earthscan feature.



"Well, who's the endangered species now?"

## Americans differ over domestic arms

By Sue Baker  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Dorothea Morefield became an outspoken foe of handguns when her 19-year-old son Rick was shot dead by a thief in a fast-food restaurant.

Her anger increased when her husband Richard was held for 44 days at gunpoint in the U.S. Embassy in Iran. He survived, but she was pained by the realisation that more Americans have been murdered at home than have died in foreign wars.

But Morefield and others like her, seeking controls on millions of deadly weapons circulating in the United States, are fighting a rearguard action against a new national mood of aggressive self-assertion.

President Reagan and film cult figures such as Rambo are seen as boosters for every American's right to bear arms. Gun control efforts are weakening.

"We're looking right now at a pro-handgun presidency. President Reagan is our nation's cowboy... and 'Rambo' is a big hit in the movie theatres," said Josh Sugarmann of the National Coalition to ban handguns.

In the film "Rambo, first blood" Sylvester Stallone plays a shoot-from-the-hip Vietnam veteran who rescues American prisoners in Indochina.

Rambo fans cheered when Reagan remarked in an off-camera quip after the freeing of 39

American hijack hostages in Beirut in June that he had seen the movie and would know what to do the next time American lives were threatened.

Shortly afterwards the Senate voted to dilute the 1968 Gun Control Act — America's only federal gun control law, passed in the stunned aftermath of the assassinations of Senator Robert Kennedy and civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

Its amendments would lift a ban on the interstate sale of guns and reduce federal paperwork necessary to sell a weapon.

The House of Representatives is considered unlikely to approve the measure, but nevertheless the action by the Senate left Morefield and other anti-handgun activists aghast.

"When the Senate began voting on this bill, I prayed they would remember Rick Morefield," she told Reuters. "Instead, the Senate mocked my family's tragedy... and knuckled under to pressure" from pro-gun groups.

Those for and against handguns see behind the senators' action a shift in the American public's attitude towards guns, linked with Reagan's "stand tall" presidency.

"I think there has been a reawakening of the belief that you are very much responsible for your own actions... principles of supporting your family, of providing them with housing and food, and defending them if it comes to that," said Warren Cassidy of the National Rifle Association

(NRA). In this regard, Cassidy said, Reagan's presidency was a sharp contrast to that of his Democratic predecessor, Jimmy Carter. Then, self-defence was "out of style", Cassidy said.

The 1980 murder of former beate John Lennon and the 1981 attempt to assassinate Reagan, an NRA life member, failed to elicit demands for tighter handgun controls.

Neither did the massacre of 21 people in a McDonald's fast-food restaurant in California a year ago by a man who owned an arsenal of weapons, ranging from pistols to sub-machine guns.

And when "subway vigilante" Bernhard Goetz pulled out a gun on a New York City underground train last year and shot four youths he said intended to rob him of five dollars, a poll showed 57 per cent of Americans approved.

Public opinion surveys show more Americans now keep a weapon for self-defence — 46 per cent last year compared with 31 per cent in 1981. According to one poll, 78 per cent of Americans answered yes when asked if they would "use deadly force" in self-defence.

While the absence of federal gun registration makes it impossible to assess the exact number of guns in circulation, the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms told Reuters more than 71 million guns had been produced in America since 1970 and a further 13 million were

imported. Asked if there were more guns in the United States now than ever, a bureau spokesman replied: "Sure."

The NRA contends that gun ownership by private citizens acts as a deterrent to criminals. It cites a 1983 University of Massachusetts study showing 74 per cent of convicted burglars avoided robbing occupied houses more out of fear the victim may be armed than simply of being caught.

The FBI says "justifiable homicide" — the killing of a criminal by a civilian during a crime — has increased dramatically, up from 221 cases in 1981 to 334 in 1983.

The gun controllers respond that for every criminal killed by a private citizen in self-defence, 57 innocent people die in handgun-related murders, suicides and accidents.

The FBI says the number of handgun murders dropped from 8,193 in 1983 to 7,277 last year. The murder rate also fell, according to the same count, from 18,673 to 16,689. About 12,000 Americans died last year in gun suicides and accidents.

The National Coalition to ban handguns underlines FBI figures showing that while some 380,000 Americans died in World War II and the Vietnam and Korean conflicts, 396,994 citizens have been murdered since 1960 alone.

"Violence unfortunately is so much a part of our daily lives that we are immune to it as a country," said Sugarmann.

## Brides of the world go on show

By Paul Holmes  
Reuter

COLOGNE, West Germany — Question: What are loved, sold, exchanged and abducted? Answer: Brides.

That is the message of a major exhibition in Cologne that is taking a look at women from very different cultures in one context they have common — as brides. The exhibition illustrates the status of women through the rituals and customs of marriage in more than 20 societies and concludes that in most cases they get a raw deal.

"One dominant thread is that almost all cultures are male-dominated. It was the young bride who has to break her family ties and submit to the authority of the husband or his family," organiser

Karin Von Welck said in an interview. Mr. Von Welck, an ethnologist, said the exhibition was the first to be mounted on such an extensive scale.

"The bride — loved, sold, exchanged, abducted" comprises more than 3,000 exhibits ranging from traditional bridal costumes to a huge Mongolian marriage tent or "yurt".

It places them in social settings as diverse as those of the hushmen of the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa and consumer-conscious West Germany.

Mr. Von Welck and Gisela Voelger, both of Cologne's Museum of Ethnology, spent three years preparing the show, which runs until October 13 at the city's Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle.

One of its aims is to raise awa-

reness about the plight of women in many countries by showing that even though they may take centre-stage as brides they are still considered inferior. Mr. Von Welck said.

Among examples at the exhibition are brides in India murdered by in-laws for failing to pay a big enough dowry and a Massai bride in East Africa being ritually insulted by her groom's female relatives to show she has the lowest status.

There are also displays on changing attitudes to marriage in modern China, Japan, Turkey and West Germany, and of European bridal fashion in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The centrepiece is a life-size wax model of Princess Diana in a copy of the luxurious gown she wore in 1981 for her marriage to

Prince Charles, heir to the British Throne.

One section of the exhibition, "Brides of Christ", deals with nuns and includes a model of a novice in white dress and veil kneeling before an altar to make her vows to God.

Dowries, tributes and payments for the bride from the groom of his family, account for a large part of the Cologne exhibition, which dents the popular romantic view of marriage.

"In Western society, love has been the reason for marriage really only since the French Revolution (in 1789)," Mr. Von Welck said.

"In most other cultures who marries whom is still determined largely by interest groups such as families or clans and not by individuals," she said.



## UEFA adopts new code over safety and violence

PARIS (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) Wednesday adopted a code aimed at improving safety and forestalling violence at "high risk" matches and told clubs they would be punished if they failed to enforce it.

The UEFA executive committee agreed on measures, ranging from a ban on alcohol to control of ticket sales, to prevent a repeat of the violence which cost 39 lives at last May's European Cup final.

The new code will go into force this season and all clubs taking part in European competitions, which begin next month, must sign declarations committing themselves to the rules.

"Sanctions will be imposed in case of non-observance," UEFA said in their "binding instructions".

English clubs have been banned from European competition indefinitely since the riot triggered by Liverpool fans at the final against Juventus of Italy in Brussels.

UEFA will decide in Vienna on Oct. 17 whether the English national team will be allowed to play in the next European championship.

UEFA press spokesman Rudolf Rothenburger said.

"High risk" matches will comprise all European final and semi-final ties and all matches in the European championship finals. Games designated by UEFA as potentially explosive; games in which visiting supporters number over 3,000 or exceed 10 per cent of stadium capacity; capacity crowds or gates of over 50,000; matches likely to attract large numbers of foreign workers from the country of the visiting team.

All games involving English clubs on their return to Europe are likely to count as high-risk matches.

The UEFA officials took note of the Council of Europe con-

vention on eliminating soccer violence and said they hoped it would be signed by all 21 council members.

Britain and five other countries signed the document, agreed by European sports ministers in June, when it became open for signature on Monday.

## Ice hockey player defects to Canada

ROSENHEIM, West Germany (R) — A Czechoslovak ice hockey player defected to the West while his national team was training for a game in West Germany and is now in Canada. West German national team coach Xavier Unsinn told Reuters Tuesday.

Unsinn said Petr Klima who was a member of the team which won the world championships for Czechoslovakia a sixth time in Prague last April, would probably be signed by either a Toronto or a Detroit club.

## Hungarian, Soviet triumphs confirm talent in pentathlon

MELBOURNE (R) — Hungarian student Attila Mizser won the individual title and the Soviet Union took the team crown at the 28th World Modern Pentathlon championships which ended Wednesday.

The Hungarian and Soviet triumphs confirmed the two nations' dominance of the sport.

Mizser, 24, a Budapest student, clinched the individual title when he finished fifth in the 4,000 metres cross-country race.

Mizser's win ended a two-year dominance of the individual event by the Soviet Union's Anatoly Starostin who trailed Mizser by 20 points at the finish Wednesday.

Mizser began his sweep through the series with the only perfect ride in Sunday's equestrian event.

He notched 1,000 points or more in each of the five sports — equestrianism, fencing, swimming, shooting and running — for a total of 5,525 points.

The cross country was won by Milan Kadlec of Czechoslovakia, but Mizser had little problem in keeping Starostin, who finished sixth, at bay.

Starostin finished on 5,505 points overall with another Soviet competitor Igor Chvartz third with 5,362 points. Los Angeles Olympics bronze medalist Carlo Massullo of Italy was fourth on

5,281.

The combination of Starostin, Anatoly Avdeev, who finished seventh overall, and Chvartz was enough to clinch the team championship for the Soviet Union on 16,069 points, well clear of Hungary (15,515) and Italy (15,483).

Earlier in the day, Italy's Los Angeles gold medalist Daniele Masala won the shooting with 198 points from a possible 200 while both Mizser and Starostin each dropped five shots.

"I am feeling very pleased with the whole effort but the fact I am world champion has not really sunk in yet," Mizser said afterwards.

## New Lola Formula One car unveiled

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Alan Jones gave his first public demonstration of the new British-built Lola Formula One car at Brands Hatch Wednesday and declared himself fit, well and more than ready for his grand prix comeback.

The Australian who quit Formula One a year after he won the 1980 world championship, will give the Hart-engineered Lola its racing debut in the Italian Grand Prix at Monza on Sept. 8.

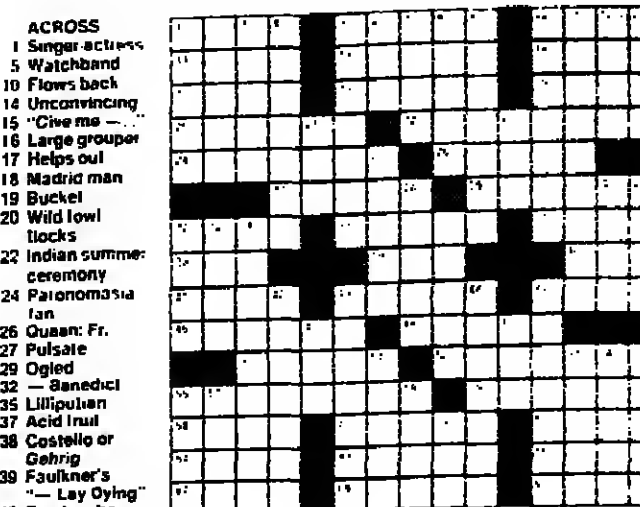
"I'm just raring to go, but before our debut at Monza we have a great deal of testing to do — and that means a lot of hard work."

"All the early indications are good. It's the most professional all round programme I've ever been

involved with. Monza is not a difficult circuit and I like it. I think I'll be ok there," Jones said.

Jones completed a few laps in the scarlet Lola on the British circuit Wednesday. But the car, part of a reputed \$70 million motor racing package financed by the biggest consumer products company in the U.S., needed attention from team mechanics as it came out for its very first lap.

### THE Daily Crossword by William Canine



ACROSS  
1 Singer active  
5 Watchband  
10 Flaps back  
14 Unconvincing  
15 "Give me  
16 Large group  
17 Helps out  
18 Mario man  
19 Buckle  
20 Wild owl  
21 Locks  
22 Indian summer  
23 Cemetery  
24 Pantomime  
25 Queen Fr.  
27 Pulpate  
28 Oiled  
32 — Benedict  
35 Lullpulsan  
37 Acid trail  
38 Castling or Gehrig  
39 Faulkner's  
40 One to a bar  
41 Gei. philosopher  
43 Cal a suspicion  
45 Concorde  
46 Mason's Delta  
48 Biblical pause  
49 Inappropriate  
52 Escapee  
56 Empty talk  
58 Kind of light  
60 Sea bird  
61 Veranda  
62 Baby buggy  
64 Arabian port  
65 Result  
66 Air, fox  
67 Composer  
68 Tinted  
69 Noticed  
70 Article  
71 Howard and  
72 Leibman  
73 Love affair  
74 Actor Roberts  
75 Put on a jury  
76 Ist val.  
77 Hash houses  
78 — a brace  
79 Only  
81 Ullimate  
82 Cube  
83 Brutus or  
84 Cassius  
85 Foundation  
86 Discharge  
87 Highway  
88 BPOE word  
89 Lecher  
90 Smuggler  
91 Certain  
92 Prisoner  
93 Kind of store  
94 At a loss  
95 Straight  
96 Beaters  
97 — a tack  
98 Tokyo once  
99 Formicary  
100 occupant  
101 Dark  
102 Not as good  
103 Lower in rank  
104 Mongrel  
105 Site of San a  
106 Neb  
107 Hinduism  
108 Irish Gaelic  
109 Mongrel

### JOB WANTED

I am a Yugoslav national. My name is Covatchich and I am looking for a job in Jordan. I am trained in maintaining machinery and have 20 years of experience in this field.

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### FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

#### FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Abdullah A.E.I. Raheem	M. Thahr	Owner	Thaheen	54
2- Hadel Noras El Falez	Waheeb	Owner	Salah	54
3- Zakaria A.E.I. Majeed	A. Ayman	Owner	Fawaz	54
4- Abdullah A.E.I. Raheem	N.Elasheer	Owner	A. Jabir	54
5- Farhan Fah	Sokout	Owner		52.5
6- Jarnal Iyadhi Elzabin	Shamsih	Owner	Rasheed	52.5
7- Jarnal Mohammad Elzabin	A.Ehmedanih	Owner		52.5
8- Salami El Mnahy	F.Salamih	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
9- Hamad El Nialmy	S.Elnialmy	Owner	Ahmad	48
10- Nael Mohammad A.E.Karom	Saad Khalid	Owner	Yousef	48
11- Sakir Fahad Ellawansh	Makadeer	Owner		48
12- Nawaf Mallouh El Falez	Farah	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5

#### SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Faleh Aly El Daham	Mimwir	Owner	Ahmad	54
2- A.Elteef Salem Elasmour	M. Hala	Owner	Thaheen	52.5
3- Daweesh El Bekheet	Eljazih	Owner	Rasheed	52.5
4- Salami Mohammad Fah	Chazy	Owner	Yousef	51
5- Shtalwy El Jamany	M. Usamah	Owner	A.Jabir	51
6- Bassam A.E.I. Ghanam	Damia	Owner		49.5
7- Ahmed Salih El Fanash	Nadir	Owner		48
8- Naief Mitheb El Bekheet	Mabrouk	Owner	Fawaz	48
9- Shahril Hazza El Hadeed	Banoon	Owner	Suliman	48.5
10- Halidar Salih	W. Elaly	Owner		48.5
11- Naief Salim El Kaisy	Sabal	Owner	Mowak	48.5
12- Nabee Ibrahim Shateen	S.Nabee	Owner	Mahmoud	52.5
13- Nawash Mitkhal El Falez	Hana	Owner	Salah	52.5

#### THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Ibrahim	53
2- Ziad A. Nafie	Shahrizad	Owner		51.5
3- A. El Sattar Mater	Sarieh	Owner	Yousef	51.5
4- Thami Mshary El Bakheet	Elbark	Owner	Rasheed	47
5- Mashhour Faisal A.Jnab	N.Elsalt	Owner	Suliman	47
6- Mohammad S. El Jbarat	M.Samy	Owner		45.5
7- Hamad Abdullah El Jamany	J. Dary	Owner	A.Jabir	45.5
8- Mshary El Bakheet	Khatar	Owner		45.5

#### FOURTH RACE 5:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Faleh Mitkhal Sawaeer	Mansour	Owner	Yousef	54
2- Yousef Rahhal	W.Elseelih	Owner	Mwafak	54
3- Hamzih Barjas El Hadeed	Ward	Owner	Daifallah	51
4- Naief Mitheb El Bakheet	Muna	Owner		52.5
5- Mousa A. Shlash	Halawah	Owner		52.5
6- Mohammad Odeh Elhashim	Yasir	Owner	Ahmad	51
7- Ghazy A. Jabir	R. Ghazy	Owner	Suliman	
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Sary	Owner	Mahmoud	51
9- Talib El Nahar	Ghazalhi	Owner	Salm	49.5
10- Mihal El Falez	Elmotanaby	Owner	Ibrahim	48
11- Salal Ghailib El Falez	Eldshouk	Owner		48.5
12- Hamad Abdullah Eljamany	D.Daty	Owner	A. Jabir	45.5

#### FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Sultan Faisal El Falez	Naflih	Owner		49.5
2- Mandouh Shahril El Hadeed	Khattaf	Owner		48
3- Sany Abdullah Haddadin	Waheed	Owner		48
4- Hamzih Barjas El Hadeed	Khailih	Owner	Suliman	46.5
5- Hamzih Barjas El Hadeed	Shima	Owner	Daifallah	46.5
6- Mazin A.Elattif El Hadeed	Eikaramah	Owner		46.5
7- Saad Faisal El Falez	Khatih	Owner		46.5
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Shahrizad	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5
9- Mihal El Falez	Intisar	Owner		46.5
10- Faisal Awad El Falez	Habilati	Owner		49.5

#### SIXTH RACE 6:00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Jallab	Ibrahim	Mostafa	57
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Elhmaidy	Ibrahim	Fawaz	55
3- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Sarim	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
4- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Sayal	Ibrahim	Yousef	53
5- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Zafaran	Ibrahim		53
6- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Baroud	Ibrahim		53
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Ghanim	Owner	Mahmoud	53
8- Oudih El Kaisy	Kawakib	Owner	Mowafak	50

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3885/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3563/68	Canadian dollars
	2.7800/15	West German marks
	3.1295/305	Dutch guilders
	2.2780/90	Swiss francs
	56.26/31	Belgian francs
	8.4870/920	French francs
	1862/1863	Italian lire
	237.40/50	Japanese yen
	8.2900/3000	Swedish crowns
	8.2150/250	Norwegian crowns
	10.0750/825	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	335.00/335.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firm in fairly active trading with sentiment helped by Tuesday's higher Wall Street close. Dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 6.6 at 1,313.7.

Fleet Holdings rose 4p on balance to 330 but United Newspapers lost 2p to 303 after news the U.K. government cleared United's proposed bid for Fleet. United said, however, the substantial fall in the value of Fleet's stake in Reuters since March will influence it in considering terms for the bid.

Government bonds held early 1/2 point gains but trading was slack. Gold shares were mixed but North Americans were firm.

Saxon Petroleum Corp. said earlier Wednesday it is extending its share exchange offer for Saxon Oil and Charterhouse Petroleum until Aug. 28. Saxon was steady at 540 after 545 and Charterhouse was unchanged at 88p. Enterprise, 2p firmer at 183, announced it had increased its stake in Saxon Oil to 15.84 per cent.

Elsewhere in oils B.P. firmed 7p to 548 and Britoil part paid gained 2p to 128. B.P. has sold its 3.6 per cent stake in Johnson Matthey. Matthey lost 2p to 116.

Banks were quietly firm but insurances were mixed with Pearl Insurance down 50p at 1.148 after reporting a halving of first half net profit but Britannic rose 2p to 749 also after interims.

## TWA rejects Texas Air appeal, praises Icahn offer

NEW YORK (R) — Directors of Trans World Air Lines (TWA) have rejected an appeal by Texas Air Corp. for special advantages that would make it easier for Texas Air to take over the fifth largest U.S. airline.

Tuesday's move appeared to clear the way for New York investor Mr. Carl Icahn, who already holds 45.54 per cent of TWA issued shares, to buy the extra stock he needs to gain control of the carrier.

It would cost Mr. Icahn about \$1 billion to buy all of TWA's issued shares.

Last May, Texas Air reached an agreement with TWA for a friendly merger. Last week, it asked TWA to issue more shares and sell it some assets so as to dilute Mr. Icahn's share holdings and make the airline a less attractive prospect.

But after a meeting Tuesday, the TWA directors issued a statement saying that Mr. Icahn's offer of \$24 a share for TWA's stock represented a good value for shareholders.

They said Mr. Icahn's "willingness to commit himself to a \$24 merger played a major role" in their decision to turn down Texas Air's appeal.

The directors also said they "did not want to take any action that could lead to the dismemberment of the airline."

Last Friday, Mr. Icahn threatened to reduce his share offer if any of Texas Air's requests were granted.

He also warned that TWA's operations might be disrupted if Texas Air gained control of it.

Two of TWA's three main unions, representing pilots and mechanics, strongly support Mr. Icahn's bid, fearing that Texas Air chairman Mr. Frank Lorenzo might treat workers harshly.

Mr. Lorenzo has imposed salary and benefit cuts at Texas Air. In addition, he took a subsidiary, Continental Airlines, into bankruptcy two years ago in order to void union contracts.

The TWA directors noted that while union worries might be exaggerated, they feared there might be labour disruptions if the merger went through.

Because of Mr. Icahn's aggressive pursuit of TWA stock, Texas Air only gained about 19 per cent of the airline's stock despite having a merger agreement with it.

Mr. Icahn only started buying TWA stock in June, but quickly amassed nearly 46 per cent, giving him a commanding say about a merger. He bluntly threatened to use his holdings to block Texas Air's bid.

In a statement, Mr. Icahn thanked TWA directors "for their responsible actions today, taken in

the interests of TWA's shareholders and employees, the travelling public and the communities served by TWA."

Mr. Icahn, better known for buying shares in companies and selling them back at a profit than for being a corporate manager, insisted that "my interest is to keep TWA as a great and successful operating airline."

He added that he expected to complete his takeover of TWA, by Nov. 30, subject to being able to raise financing.

TWA was founded in 1928 by investors who hired Charles Lindbergh, the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic, to survey a transatlantic route for them.

Howard Hughes, the reclusive billionaire who died in 1976, bought control of TWA in 1939 and turned it into the most technically advanced airline of its day, introducing pressurised planes capable of flying over bad weather.

TWA, which had a fleet of 159 jets and 27,000 employees at the end of 1984, was split off 18 months ago from the holding company, Transworld Corp., which included the hotel chain Hilton International and a string of fast-food restaurants.

With \$3.6 billion in revenues last year, TWA ranked fifth among U.S. airlines — after United, American, Delta and Eastern. In addition to its domestic network, it flies to 10 major European cities.

## British rail strike looms

LONDON (R) — The threat of a nationwide rail strike grew in Britain Wednesday as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government headed for a new showdown with the unions over the modernisation of state industry.

State-run British Rail stuck to its decision to introduce driver-only trains and sack 211 workers who have refused to operate them and the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) prepared to hold a strike ballot on Friday.

British Rail said it wanted to phase out guards on some passenger and freight services to cut costs but promised there would be no enforced redundancies.

The union accused the railway management of bullying tactics and said it would oppose the one-man trains on safety grounds and to protect jobs.

The dispute, which began in Scotland six weeks ago, has already disrupted services in Scotland, Wales and England and Wednesday for the first time passenger trains linking London and the major cities of Manchester and Birmingham were also affected.

NUR leader Mr. Jimmy Knapp, a staunch supporter of the coal miners during their 12-month strikes against pit closures that ended in failure last March, said he expected massive support for strike action when the 11,000 guards voted on Friday.

Train drivers' union leader Mr. Ray Buckton added his support to the NUR Wednesday, saying: "their fight is our fight."

Other unions also backed the

railwaymen.

In Wales, where 60 per cent of freight services were suspended, miners refused to load coal on to trucks and in Scotland newspaper printers refused to publish British Rail job advertisements seeking people to replace the sacked guards.

Major industrial users of the railway system were preparing to use alternative transport. Many passengers were left stranded.

British Rail, which had losses of £408 million (\$566 million) in the 15 months to March, says it has been seeking agreement on one-man trains for 10 years.

The management says that by phasing out 1,750 jobs over the next five years it will save £27 million (\$37 million) annually.

The savings appear to be secondary to the management determination to win a fight of principle over the need to introduce change at a quicker pace than the unions want.

The NUR says safety is at risk, a charge dismissed by British Rail, which says that the guardless trains already operating on an experimental basis with two-way radios and other back-up systems have proved to be totally safe.

New report forecasts end of expansion

Meanwhile, one of the longest periods of British economic growth in recent history may be coming to an end, according to an economic report published Wednesday.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, one of the country's most respected independent economic forecasting groups, said in its summer review that the next year would see a further slow rise in unemployment to 3.31 million from about 3.18 million (13.1 per cent of the work force) last month.

"The long period of steady, if moderate, expansion may soon be coming to an end," the institute said. It based its forecast on an expected decline in manufacturing exports due to the new strength of sterling against the dollar.

The institute expected output to continue growing slowly until the end of this year before tailing off.

It also forecast that inflation would be halved from its current annual rate of seven per cent provided the pound remained steady against the dollar.

This would produce a fall in interest rates and contribute to a sharp improvement in living standards for those with jobs.

Unemployment has more than doubled in the six years since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office and is seen as a major source of her current unpopularity.

## Battle by Guinness to acquire whisky firm reaches climax

LONDON (R) — One of the most bitterly contested British takeover battles for years is reaching its climax as the Guinnesses poised to win control of Arthur Bell's, the largest independent Scotch whisky company.

With Guinness' £370 million (\$514 million) bid due to expire on Friday, both companies have been running full-page advertisements in the British press attacking each other.

Wednesday's advertisement from Guinness reminds Bell's shareholders that the value of their equity has risen from 143 to 272 pence since the original bid was made three months ago.

Bell's urges rejection of the bid, saying: "Guinness' publicity masks its basic weakness in business and management methods."

Barring last minute surprises, most city analysts expect the Guinness bid to go through, setting

the company, best known for its stout beer, on the road to becoming a major international force in the drinks market.

"The bid is a first step towards the creation of a new worldwide marketing force by uniting two of the world's most potent marketing brands," said Guinness chief executive Mr. Ernest Saunders.

Bell's chairman Mr. Raymond Miquel has waged a desperate battle to retain control of his company, which has a 20 per cent share of the British whisky market, more than any other company.

"His chances were damaged when one of his directors, Mr. Peter Tyrre, unexpectedly recommended accepting the offer. Tyrre's defection swiftly became a key theme in a smooth Guinness public relations campaign."

Mr. Miquel, hoping for rescue from Guinness' clutches, held

talks last week with the South African Rothmans group, Rothmans said this week the talks had come to nothing.

The prospect of South African involvement when most British companies are considering reducing their South African holdings appears to have delivered a serious blow to Mr. Miquel's campaign.

Bell's pre-tax profits have grown from £3 million in the early 1970 to £34.9 million (\$48.5 million) last year. But growth in earnings has slowed as the company faced increasing competition from cheaper brands and failed to win a stake in the growing take-home market.

Guinness' pre-tax profits grew from £43 million (now \$60 million) in 1981 when Mr. Saunders took over to £70.4 million (\$98.8 million) in the year to last September.

## U.S. economy strengthens

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. economy grew slightly stronger in the second quarter of the year than expected with the Commerce Department reporting Tuesday that Gross National Product (GNP) rose two per cent after inflation.

The figure, an annual rate, was up a small amount from the earlier estimate of 1.7 per cent, but some financial markets were pleased after expecting a lower figure.

Many economists had predicted the economy had actually fared worse in the April-June quarter since the prior estimate.

After the release of the data, the dollar rose quickly in trading in London, while bond prices on Wall Street fell.

GNP, the government's broadest measure of economic performance, rose a weak 0.3 per cent in the first quarter.

"We don't seem to be decelerating. At the same time, we don't seem to be accelerating,"

Mr. Sidney Jones, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs, said in an interview.

The economy has made only slow progress in a year, but Mr. Jones called that typical after two years of rapid growth.

Stronger investment by businesses to build inventories caused the upward revision of GNP, the department said.

The White House has forecast robust growth in the second half of the year, based mainly on expectations of more inventory investment stemming from higher demand.

It has forecast real GNP growth of three per cent in 1985. Growth of that order will be needed to reduce unemployment, now at 7.3 per cent, and prevent increases in the budget deficit resulting from lower revenue collections.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Jones said he expected growth in the range of two to 2.5 per cent, although he did not rule out the economy reaching the administration target.

"The administration forecast is certainly possible, but at the moment it would take a major surge in many categories," he said.

Recent statistics showed sluggish performance in sales, income, industrial production and a drop in homebuilding.

The department reported corporate profits after taxes fell 0.4 per cent during the quarter after a 2.8 per cent decline in the January-March period.

Corporate profits, suffering from slow demand and growing import competition, have fallen for the past five quarters.

But inflation continued to show moderation, according to the department.

A gauge related to GNP, the implicit price deflator, rose at an annual rate of 2.7 per cent during the quarter, the department said.

## U.S. targets North Yemen for subsidised wheat sales

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — North Yemen is the third country to be the target for \$2 billion subsidy programme initiated earlier this year to boost U.S. exports.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block announced Tuesday. A major goal of the programme

is to make U.S. farm products more competitive with those of the European Community, which uses export subsidies to help sell surplus farm products overseas.

The first country in line for the subsidised export programme was Algeria, announced on June 4, fol-

lowed by Egypt on July 2. Another offer was made in Egypt on July 26.

The programme will enable North Yemen to buy up to 50,000 tonnes of U.S. wheat flour, the equivalent of more than 66,000 tonnes of wheat.

## Group of 24 proposes reforms

WASHINGTON (Petra) — The Group of 24, an association of developing nations, has drawn up a number of recommendations to be presented to the Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF). These recommendations relate to debts by developed nations to developing countries and also touch on amendments to the international monetary system.

A spokesman for the group said these recommendations will be submitted to the IMF annual general assembly meeting when it convenes in Seoul, South Korea in October.

The recommendations, which include developed countries' views and observations, call on the IMF to allow developed countries Special Drawing Rights (SDR) facilities in view of these countries

dire need of funds, the spokesman added.

He said that in granting loans to the Third World, industrialised nations should take into account fluctuations in world currency markets.

The group's recommendations be said also call on the IMF to introduce measures to enable poor nations to obtain loans for development.

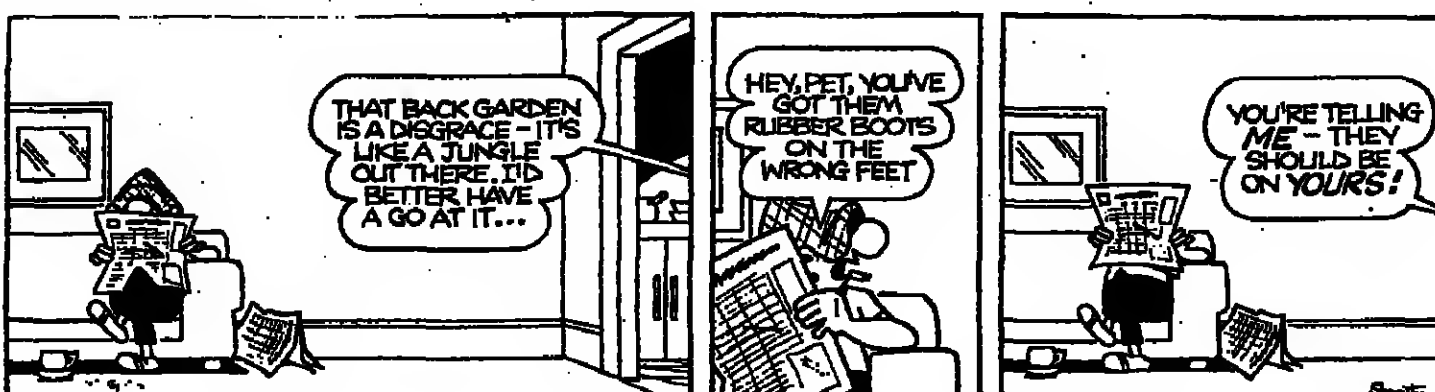
## Peanuts



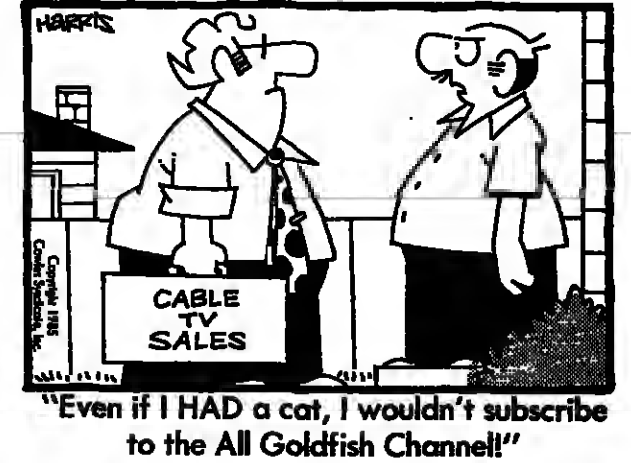
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



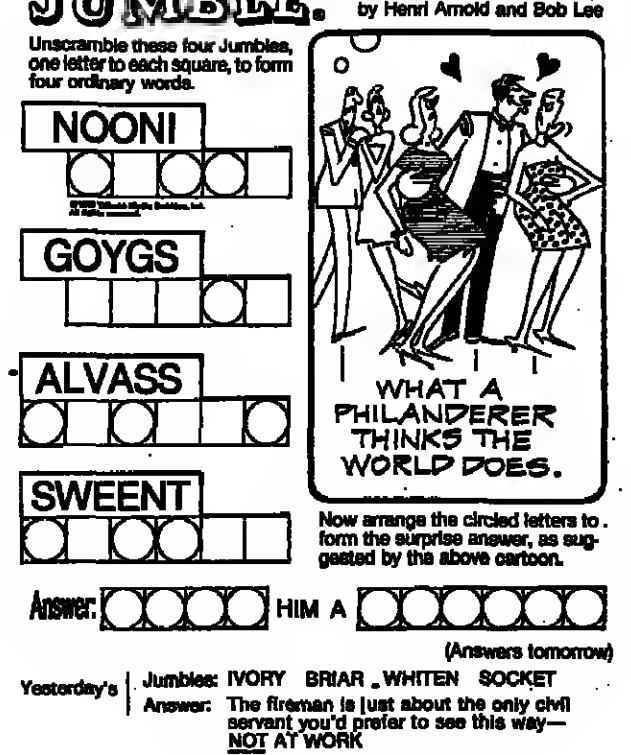
## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee





# U.S. steps up pressure on Pretoria for apartheid talks

WASHINGTON (R) — After several days of reticence, the Reagan administration has stepped up pressure on South Africa's white minority government to move quickly towards negotiations on apartheid.

Although obviously dissatisfied with President P.W. Botha's failure to specify reforms in a speech last Thursday, the administration deliberately held back criticism to avoid counterproductive Western diplomatic sources said.

Only on Sunday did a senior official publicly express disappointment with the speech.

But on Tuesday State Department spokesman Charles Redman made plain the administration's frustration with the lack of progress on starting talks leading to an end of apartheid. South Africa's system of racial separation.

He called on Mr. Botha to move as quickly as possible towards talks with all black leaders willing to negotiate.

Mr. Botha made clear in the speech, which had been widely expected to announce reforms, that he was only willing to talk to elected black leaders and leaders of so-called homelands not recognised by the West.

Mr. Redman called on Botha to spell out what reforms he had in mind, saying he had been vague on the subject.

"South Africa still needs to clarify to its own people what these reforms portend, how they are going to be translated into a political dialogue which will permit the government and the leaders of South Africa's communities to negotiate South Africa's future," he said.

Mr. Redman described Mr. Botha's speech and the reaction to it by anti-apartheid campaigners — virtually all of it negative — as "a form of preliminary hargaining" over the ground rules for talks.

"It's imperative this process moves beyond this stage, that the actual first steps of the dialogue, the negotiations, begin," he said.

At the United Nations Security Council, meeting behind closed doors, Tuesday night deferred action on a proposed statement condemning recent developments in South Africa after failing to reach agreement on a text.

Council members scheduled another round of private consultations to consider a modified draft.

Council sources said the United States and Britain had objected to parts of the original text, including a section sharply rejecting the "pronouncements of the president

of the racist regime of South Africa on the so-called reforms of the apartheid system."

Another part of the proposed Council statement would have called on members to implement voluntary sanctions against South Africa outlined in a July 26 Council resolution. This also presents difficulties for the United States and Britain since they abstained on the resolution.

The sources said Egypt, spearheading the Council consultations on behalf of the non-aligned group, later worked on a revised text with U.S. and British representatives.

It is acceptable to the other non-aligned members and approved by Washington and London, the revised version will be submitted to the full Council membership.

Earlier, the Council issued a statement appealing for the life of Malesela Moloise, a South African due to be hanged for the murder of a policeman.

The South African black poet due to hang Wednesday at Pretoria Prison has won a last-minute reprieve from the gallows. A supreme court judge granted a 21-day stay of execution Tuesday night.

Mr. Moloise, 30, was due to hang for the alleged murder in 1983 of a black policeman, a killing for which the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group has claimed responsibility.

# Bhutto gets heroine's welcome at brother's funeral

LARKANA, Pakistan (R) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto returned weeping Wednesday from exile in Europe to a heroine's welcome in her home town where 75,000 people attended her brother's funeral.

Ms. Bhutto, 31, passed quietly and with dignity through unprecedented security at Karachi Airport Wednesday morning when she set foot on Pakistani soil for the first time in 19 months.

One hour later on arrival in Larkana, she was overcome by emotion and wept uncontrollably in front of 10,000 supporters who turned out to welcome her at the local airport.

The crowd grew to 75,000 by the time of the funeral and there were traffic jams on the road to the burial site of her brother Shahnawaz, who died mysteriously last month in France.

The toughest security ever seen in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, kept crowds eight kilometres away from the airport when Ms. Bhutto and her 26-year-old brother's coffin arrived three minutes early on a flight from Zurich.

While Ms. Bhutto and her party of 13 waited on the airfield, the coffin was loaded onto a domestic flight 150 metres away. Other passengers were kept on the plane until the Bhutto party left and boarded the flight to Larkana.

About 100 members of Ms. Bhutto's banned Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) sneaked individually through the security cordon and got to within one kilometre of the terminal before banding together and raising banners and shouting slogans as the domestic flight took off.

People in Karachi said the security measures were tougher than when Ms. Bhutto's father, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was hanged six years ago.

The security cordon was clamped around the airport 12 hours before Ms. Bhutto's arrival to head off plans by PPP supporters to stage a massive rally at the airport to challenge the popularity of military ruler Muhammad Zia Ul Haq. Other measures were the roundup of dozens of PPP activists and bans on visits to Karachi by opposition leaders.

# U.S. warns against high hopes on summit

WASHINGTON (R) — As the countdown proceeds to a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the White House appears to be warning the world not to expect too much.

Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane in a major address on U.S.-Soviet relations, has offered a gloomy view of the prospects for real improvement, saying the superpowers were not yet even talking on the same wavelength.

After almost five years in the White House, Mr. Reagan will hold his first meeting with a Soviet leader when he confers with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

He will meet the new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Washington on Sept. 27 as part of preparations for the summit.

In his speech to community leaders in Santa Barbara, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing at his California ranch, Mr. McFarlane said on Monday the president was committed to meeting Mr. Gorbachev "half way" in an effort to solve outstanding problems.

"But without some change in the Soviet approach to security issues, in fact in the thinking that underlies it, I fear that even incremental improvements will be extremely hard to reach," he said.

Pointing to U.S. and Soviet charges and counter-charges over strategic defence issues, notably Mr. Reagan's plan for a space shield against missiles, Mr. McFarlane said: "In short, we're having a lot of trouble establishing a real dialogue."

He also mentioned longstanding U.S. complaints about Soviet missiles in Europe, chemical weapons production, Afghanistan, Soviet influence in Central America and human rights.

Private analysts told Reuters they believed Mr. McFarlane, who appears to be steadily increasing his influence in the administration, was trying to dampen expectations for summit results before they rose too high.

"He was putting everyone on notice not to expect too much," said Bruce Weimrod, senior foreign policy analyst at the conservative Heritage Foundation.

Dimiri Sines, an expert on superpower relations, said the administration could be displaying irritation over recent Soviet initiatives, including a call for an international conference to ban weapons in space, which the White House dismisses as propaganda ploys in advance of the summit.

Robert Taylor, senior Soviet expert at the Washington Centre for Strategic and International Studies, said the McFarlane speech might indicate persistent divisions within the administration on the value of talking with Moscow.

# Rogers discusses troubled Greek ties with NATO

ATHENS (R) — NATO's Supreme Commander in Europe Gen. Bernard Rogers has flown into Athens for unexpected talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and Defence chiefs on Greece's troubled relations with the alliance.

It was the U.S. general's third trip to Athens since Mr. Papandreu came to power in 1981 on an anti-NATO platform and partially froze Greek participation in the alliance's military wing.

A government spokesman said Mr. Papandreu's talks Tuesday with Gen. Rogers covered Greek-NATO relations, the problems facing the alliance's south eastern flank, and the long-stalled establishment of a NATO command in Larissa, central Greece.

The spokesman, Kostas Laliotis, told newsmen there was no change in Greece's stand on these

issues, which is that Athens must be assured full operational control of the Aegean, where it has disputes with Turkey, before normalising ties with NATO.

Gen. Rogers was the architect of the 1980 agreement with a conservative Greek government which brought Athens back into the alliance's military wing after six years' absence following the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, which is also a NATO member.

Since his re-election in June, Mr. Papandreu has expressed a wish for an improvement in strained ties with the U.S. and Greek officials are hoping he will meet U.S. leaders when he goes to the United Nations at New York in October.

Informed Greek sources say there is heightened concern in Athens about Turkey's intentions in the Aegean.

# Ugandan rebels reject peace overture

NAIROBI (R) — The main rebel group in Uganda has rejected peace overtures from the new Kampala government and threatened a final offensive unless serious negotiations started soon.

The National Resistance Army (NRA) said in a statement issued in Nairobi: "If the military junta in Kampala does not immediately settle down to serious negotiations and instead goes on with gimmicks and treachery, it will be the duty of the NRA ... to launch a final offensive."

The rebels said they would link up with junior officers are enlisted men in the Ugandan army "to launch a final offensive to clean Uganda once and for all of criminals, thieves, corrupt elements and opportunists."

They said the government for-

med by Lt-Gen. Tito Okello after last month's coup was made up of the same "clique" that had backed deposed leaders Milton Obote and Idi Amin.

The statement was issued after Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu said he had spoken with NRA leader Yoweri Museveni and expressed optimism that progress could be made between the two sides.

"We are working to arrange as soon as possible for talks to take place," Mr. Otunnu told a news conference in Nairobi. "There is a strong desire on both sides to proceed as fast as possible."

Mr. Otunnu said there was still room in the Okello cabinet for the NRA.

The NRA, which has consistently demanded at least half of

the places in the ruling military council, said that for anyone to offer NRA members "a subsidiary role to the Okellos is definitely to ask us to betray our people."

The guerrillas held out the possibility of talks taking place "provided proper mechanisms for control of the armed forces and judiciary were worked out."

The NRA failed to turn up for planned talks with the new government in Tanzania last week. It said it had not received permission to fly to Dar Es Salaam from Nairobi.

Mr. Otunnu said the new government, which took power on July 27, had held talks with guerrillas of the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement (FED-EMO) and the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF).

# Moon released from jail

WASHINGTON (R) — The leader of the Unification Church, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, has said that the months he spent in jail for income-tax evasion provided him with "a moving experience with God."

"I was not there because of my personal actions or mistakes, yet I did not brood with resentment or hatred for those who persecuted me, nor did I spend my time in prison pleading by innocence," The Korean Evangelist said at a banquet marking his release from a Brooklyn "Halfway House."

His release prompted a group of conservative and liberal religious leaders to urge President Reagan Tuesday to pardon Rev. Moon, contending he had been singled out for his religious beliefs.

Rev. Moon, 65, was convicted of failing to report income on his income tax return and spent 11 months of an 18-month sentence in a federal prison in Connecticut. He then spent six weeks at the Halfway House.

At the banquet, attended by 1,700 religious leaders and lay people, Rev. Moon said his time in prison was God's way of awakening a nationwide movement for religious freedom in the United States.

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# WEEKEND CROSSWORD

SLOW-BY-SLOW  
By James & Phyllis Burick

- |                 |              |                    |            |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| ACROSS          | DOWN         | ACROSS             | DOWN       |
| 1. Multiple     | 1. Cough     | 22. Nostalgia      | 1. To be   |
| 2. Little star  | 2. Keyhole   | 23. Kid's friend   | 2. To be   |
| 3. Rattle       | 3. Keyhole   | 24. Newborn's cry  | 3. To be   |
| 4. His low      | 4. Keyhole   | 25. Newborn's cry  | 4. To be   |
| 5. Land measure | 5. Keyhole   | 26. Newborn's cry  | 5. To be   |
| 6. Revue        | 6. Keyhole   | 27. Newborn's cry  | 6. To be   |
| 7. Chair        | 7. Keyhole   | 28. Newborn's cry  | 7. To be   |
| 8. Turn or      | 8. Keyhole   | 29. Newborn's cry  | 8. To be   |
| 9. Control      | 9. Keyhole   | 30. Newborn's cry  | 9. To be   |
| 10. One of      | 10. Keyhole  | 31. Newborn's cry  | 10. To be  |
| 11. Name of     | 11. Keyhole  | 32. Newborn's cry  | 11. To be  |
| 12. Author      | 12. Keyhole  | 33. Newborn's cry  | 12. To be  |
| 13. Catcher     | 13. Keyhole  | 34. Newborn's cry  | 13. To be  |
| 14. Launch      | 14. Keyhole  | 35. Newborn's cry  | 14. To be  |
| 15. Subtitle    | 15. Keyhole  | 36. Newborn's cry  | 15. To be  |
| 16. Disputed    | 16. Keyhole  | 37. Newborn's cry  | 16. To be  |
| 17. Surprised   | 17. Keyhole  | 38. Newborn's cry  | 17. To be  |
| 18. Where       | 18. Keyhole  | 39. Newborn's cry  | 18. To be  |
| 19. Mark        | 19. Keyhole  | 40. Newborn's cry  | 19. To be  |
| 20. To          | 20. Keyhole  | 41. Newborn's cry  | 20. To be  |
| 21. Particular  | 21. Keyhole  | 42. Newborn's cry  | 21. To be  |
| 22. Touch       | 22. Keyhole  | 43. Newborn's cry  | 22. To be  |
| 23. Publication | 23. Keyhole  | 44. Newborn's cry  | 23. To be  |
| 24. Social      | 24. Keyhole  | 45. Newborn's cry  | 24. To be  |
| 25. Sorry       | 25. Keyhole  | 46. Newborn's cry  | 25. To be  |
| 26. Officer's   | 26. Keyhole  | 47. Newborn's cry  | 26. To be  |
| 27. Activity    | 27. Keyhole  | 48. Newborn's cry  | 27. To be  |
| 28. Bubbles     | 28. Keyhole  | 49. Newborn's cry  | 28. To be  |
| 29. Co-worker   | 29. Keyhole  | 50. Newborn's cry  | 29. To be  |
| 30. Kid         | 30. Keyhole  | 51. Newborn's cry  | 30. To be  |
| 31. Name        | 31. Keyhole  | 52. Newborn's cry  | 31. To be  |
| 32. Term in     | 32. Keyhole  | 53. Newborn's cry  | 32. To be  |
| 33. Launch      | 33. Keyhole  | 54. Newborn's cry  | 33. To be  |
| 34. Subtitle    | 34. Keyhole  | 55. Newborn's cry  | 34. To be  |
| 35. Disputed    | 35. Keyhole  | 56. Newborn's cry  | 35. To be  |
| 36. Surprised   | 36. Keyhole  | 57. Newborn's cry  | 36. To be  |
| 37. Where       | 37. Keyhole  | 58. Newborn's cry  | 37. To be  |
| 38. Mark        | 38. Keyhole  | 59. Newborn's cry  | 38. To be  |
| 39. To          | 39. Keyhole  | 60. Newborn's cry  | 39. To be  |
| 40. Particular  | 40. Keyhole  | 61. Newborn's cry  | 40. To be  |
| 41. Touch       | 41. Keyhole  | 62. Newborn's cry  | 41. To be  |
| 42. Publication | 42. Keyhole  | 63. Newborn's cry  | 42. To be  |
| 43. Social      | 43. Keyhole  | 64. Newborn's cry  | 43. To be  |
| 44. Sorry       | 44. Keyhole  | 65. Newborn's cry  | 44. To be  |
| 45. Officer's   | 45. Keyhole  | 66. Newborn's cry  | 45. To be  |
| 46. Activity    | 46. Keyhole  | 67. Newborn's cry  | 46. To be  |
| 47. Bubbles     | 47. Keyhole  | 68. Newborn's cry  | 47. To be  |
| 48. Co-worker   | 48. Keyhole  | 69. Newborn's cry  | 48. To be  |
| 49. Kid         | 49. Keyhole  | 70. Newborn's cry  | 49. To be  |
| 50. Name        | 50. Keyhole  | 71. Newborn's cry  | 50. To be  |
| 51. Term in     | 51. Keyhole  | 72. Newborn's cry  | 51. To be  |
| 52. Launch      | 52. Keyhole  | 73. Newborn's cry  | 52. To be  |
| 53. Subtitle    | 53. Keyhole  | 74. Newborn's cry  | 53. To be  |
| 54. Disputed    | 54. Keyhole  | 75. Newborn's cry  | 54. To be  |
| 55. Surprised   | 55. Keyhole  | 76. Newborn's cry  | 55. To be  |
| 56. Where       | 56. Keyhole  | 77. Newborn's cry  | 56. To be  |
| 57. Mark        | 57. Keyhole  | 78. Newborn's cry  | 57. To be  |
| 58. To          | 58. Keyhole  | 79. Newborn's cry  | 58. To be  |
| 59. Particular  | 59. Keyhole  | 80. Newborn's cry  | 59. To be  |
| 60. Touch       | 60. Keyhole  | 81. Newborn's cry  | 60. To be  |
| 61. Publication | 61. Keyhole  | 82. Newborn's cry  | 61. To be  |
| 62. Social      | 62. Keyhole  | 83. Newborn's cry  | 62. To be  |
| 63. Sorry       | 63. Keyhole  | 84. Newborn's cry  | 63. To be  |
| 64. Officer's   | 64. Keyhole  | 85. Newborn's cry  | 64. To be  |
| 65. Activity    | 65. Keyhole  | 86. Newborn's cry  | 65. To be  |
| 66. Bubbles     | 66. Keyhole  | 87. Newborn's cry  | 66. To be  |
| 67. Co-worker   | 67. Keyhole  | 88. Newborn's cry  | 67. To be  |
| 68. Kid         | 68. Keyhole  | 89. Newborn's cry  | 68. To be  |
| 69. Name        | 69. Keyhole  | 90. Newborn's cry  | 69. To be  |
| 70. Term in     | 70. Keyhole  | 91. Newborn's cry  | 70. To be  |
| 71. Launch      | 71. Keyhole  | 92. Newborn's cry  | 71. To be  |
| 72. Subtitle    | 72. Keyhole  | 93. Newborn's cry  | 72. To be  |
| 73. Disputed    | 73. Keyhole  | 94. Newborn's cry  | 73. To be  |
| 74. Surprised   | 74. Keyhole  | 95. Newborn's cry  | 74. To be  |
| 75. Where       | 75. Keyhole  | 96. Newborn's cry  | 75. To be  |
| 76. Mark        | 76. Keyhole  | 97. Newborn's cry  | 76. To be  |
| 77. To          | 77. Keyhole  | 98. Newborn's cry  | 77. To be  |
| 78. Particular  | 78. Keyhole  | 99. Newborn's cry  | 78. To be  |
| 79. Touch       | 79. Keyhole  | 100. Newborn's cry | 79. To be  |
| 80. Publication | 80. Keyhole  | 101. Newborn's cry | 80. To be  |
| 81. Social      | 81. Keyhole  | 102. Newborn's cry | 81. To be  |
| 82. Sorry       | 82. Keyhole  | 103. Newborn's cry | 82. To be  |
| 83. Officer's   | 83. Keyhole  | 104. Newborn's cry | 83. To be  |
| 84. Activity    | 84. Keyhole  | 105. Newborn's cry | 84. To be  |
| 85. Bubbles     | 85. Keyhole  | 106. Newborn's cry | 85. To be  |
| 86. Co-worker   | 86. Keyhole  | 107. Newborn's cry | 86. To be  |
| 87. Kid         | 87. Keyhole  | 108. Newborn's cry | 87. To be  |
| 88. Name        | 88. Keyhole  | 109. Newborn's cry | 88. To be  |
| 89. Term in     | 89. Keyhole  | 110. Newborn's cry | 89. To be  |
| 90. Launch      | 90. Keyhole  | 111. Newborn's cry | 90. To be  |
| 91. Subtitle    | 91. Keyhole  | 112. Newborn's cry | 91. To be  |
| 92. Disputed    | 92. Keyhole  | 113. Newborn's cry | 92. To be  |
| 93. Surprised   | 93. Keyhole  | 114. Newborn's cry | 93. To be  |
| 94. Where       | 94. Keyhole  | 115. Newborn's cry | 94. To be  |
| 95. Mark        | 95. Keyhole  | 116. Newborn's cry | 95. To be  |
| 96. To          | 96. Keyhole  | 117. Newborn's cry | 96. To be  |
| 97. Particular  | 97. Keyhole  | 118. Newborn's cry | 97. To be  |
| 98. Touch       | 98. Keyhole  | 119. Newborn's cry | 98. To be  |
| 99. Publication | 99. Keyhole  | 120. Newborn's cry | 99. To be  |
| 100. Social     | 100. Keyhole | 121. Newborn's cry | 100. To be |
| 101. Sorry      | 101. Keyhole | 122. Newborn's cry | 101. To be |
| 102. Officer's  | 102. Keyhole | 123. Newborn's cry | 102. To be |
| 103. Activity   | 103. Keyhole | 124. Newborn's cry | 103. To be |
| 104. Bubbles    | 104. Keyhole | 125. Newborn's cry | 104. To be |
| 105. Co-worker  | 105. Keyhole | 126. Newborn's cry | 105. To be |
| 106. Kid        | 106. Keyhole | 127. Newborn's cry | 106. To be |
| 107. Name       | 107. Keyhole | 128. Newborn's cry | 107. To be |
| 108. Term in    | 108. Keyhole | 129. Newborn's cry |            |